

August, 1907.

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The Antiquary

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Goldsmith

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Magazine
devoted to
the study of
the Past

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The Antiquary.



AUGUST, 1907.

Notes of the Month.

THE almost continuous wet weather of the latter part of June and of the first half of July has served to accentuate the popularity of the historical pageants which are so marked a feature of the summer of 1907. Notwithstanding lowering clouds, varied by interludes of differing duration of downright rain, the three pageants of the first rank—namely, those of Romsey, Oxford, and Bury St. Edmunds—have each proved remarkably successful, and have contributed handsome profits to the good causes to which their respective balances were appropriated. Had the weather been normal, we can only suppose that their success would have been yet more triumphant. Our reference to the pageant at St. Albans, which promises well, must be deferred until our September issue.

To institute any exact comparison between these three pageants would not only be invidious, but obviously unfair. For a true pageant depends far more upon general spectacular effect than upon dramatic ability; in short, it is a question of the eye rather than of the ear. That being the case, the town or district which has the largest population—provided its interest can be duly aroused—has a great advantage over those of smaller numbers. The little Hampshire town of Romsey, clustering under the shadow of the splendid abbey church, has an approximate population of some 5,000; Bury St. Edmunds has about three times that number;

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whilst Oxford about triples the total of the East Anglian town. Hence Oxford found no difficulty in providing a great stage army of 3,500 performers, whilst Bury had to be content with 2,000, and Romsey and district with 1,000.



The Romsey series of spectacles, however, well repaid the care and long-sustained attention that had been expended on their production. They gave the greatest satisfaction to crowded audiences. The story of the abbey from its founding by Edward the Elder in 907 down to the time of its dissolution was vividly portrayed. The site chosen in the beautiful, well-timbered park of Broadlands was excellent for the purpose. The arena was bordered on the further side by the waters of the Test, which, though a river of modest size, was found sufficient to permit of the use of war-boats by the marauding Danes when they landed and burnt the abbey in the year 994. This was one of the most stirring episodes depicted. The most plaintive scene, acted with true pathos and dignity, was the passing of King Charles I. through Romsey on his last journey on December 11, 1648.



The Oxford pageant will ever live in the memory of those who were fortunate enough to see it; for the grandeur and colour contrasts, and harmony of the series of varied episodes, beginning with the finely-acted representation of the legend of St. Frideswide, were almost beyond praise. The vast size of the arena, used as a stage, added to the dignity and picturesqueness of many of the scenes. The wide temporary bridge across the Cherwell permitted of the use of the splendidly treed meadows on the further side, so that some of the royal processions could be watched for over a quarter of a mile as they gradually drew near. Over two hundred horsemen took part in different scenes, and the river was put to excellent use. Even the greatest successes have their drawbacks: the jarring note at Romsey was a most unfortunate and ill-timed sermon, or rather lecture, by the Bishop of Bristol on the opening day in the Abbey Church; whilst "the fly in the ointment" at Oxford was the

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vulgarity of the rendering of St. Giles Fair in the days of George III.

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Bury St. Edmunds had an absolutely ideal pageant ground, save for the absence of water, within the very precincts of the once world-famed abbey. The recollections of Romsey will, in the main, be those of a well-sustained story of the town, pleasantly and brightly rendered; Oxford will live through the dazzling success and contrasts of its immense and striking displays—the funeral of Amy Robsart being followed by the state entry of Queen Elizabeth; but Bury St. Edmunds cannot fail to stamp on the memory certain nobly-rendered incidents, such as the entry of the stately barbaric Queen Boadicea, driving a pair of coal-black, fiery steeds at full speed, erect and solitary, in her rude war-chariot; or the intensely powerful, and almost awe-inspiring, nature of the scenes in the life of the saintly Edmund, King and Martyr, so marvellously personified. The children played important, natural, and engaging parts in all three pageants, but the sudden breaking-in of great troops of delightful bell-tinkling, morris-dancing children, who filled for a time the whole of the Bury arena with their bright and rhythmic motion, can never be surpassed.

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Mr. Parker formed as good and genial a pageant master at Bury St. Edmunds as he did in previous summers at Sherborne and at Warwick, but Mr. Lascelles at Oxford, and certainly Mr. Benson at Romsey, were not one whit behind Mr. Parker in the earnestness and thoroughness with which they marshalled and instructed their respective stage armies. The accuracy of all the costumes and armour of the multiplicity of periods was most remarkable throughout with but small exceptions. An occasional inadvertent anachronism added a little wholesome zest to the performances, as when the Romsey cavaliers of 1643 energetically made use of Bryant and May's matchboxes to kindle a camp-fire, or an excited maiden in a crowd of greeting at Oxford welcomed James I. by frantic waving over her head of a twentieth-century umbrella. In each of these three towns we doubt not that a great love of local and national history has been

engendered, and we are equally certain that much neighbourly goodwill has been stirred up through a happy mingling of all classes and denominations in the gratuitous and long-sustained work of all that pertains to the preparing and acting of these stirring scenes.

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In the course of the annual report of the Wilts Archæological Society, presented at the general meeting held at Swindon, July 3 to 5, it is stated that "As a consequence of the change of ownership on the sale of the Meux estates in the neighbourhood of Marlborough, a probability arose of the destruction on a large scale, for commercial purposes, of the sarsen stones lying in such numbers on the downs in that locality, and more especially of those adjacent to high roads, such as the well-known 'Grey Wethers' in Pickle Dean, on the Bath Road, and the very large masses in Lockeridge Dean. The committee having appointed a sub-committee to devise measures, if possible, for the preservation of these two sites, the owner, Mr. Alec Taylor, met them in a very friendly spirit, and has made a definite offer of some 20 acres on these sites for £500. Our society has obtained in this matter the cordial co-operation of the National Trust and of the Marlborough College Natural History Society, and a joint appeal is now being issued by the three societies with a first list of promises of subscriptions already received. The committee commend this effort to preserve intact at least some portions of these remarkable assemblages of sarsen stones to all who are interested in the county of Wilts. The two sites, if purchased, will be vested in the National Trust." We trust that this appeal will meet with a quick and liberal response.

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Man announces the appointment by the Transvaal Government of a Commission to report on the Bushmen paintings and stone etchings existing in the Transvaal, and to advise what steps should be taken to preserve them from decay and mutilation. Mr. Johnson, one of the members of the Commission, is author of a work on *The Stone Implements of South Africa*.

No fewer than thirteen Roman cinerary urns have been discovered in a quarry at Portland, besides a number of old ornaments and rings. The relics were unearthed under the direction of Mr. Prideaux, the curator of the Dorset County Museum. It is thought that the spot was used exclusively as the burial-place of children, as no fully developed human remains have been found.



A historical exhibition of Liverpool antiquities is being held, in connexion with the sept-centenary celebrations, in the Walker Art Gallery, from July 15 to August 10. The exhibition comprises objects of historical interest connected with the city, and includes the town charters and other documents, ship models, local views and maps, clocks and watches, pottery and porcelain, and historical relics and curios of all kinds. The collection of Liverpool pottery is believed to be the most comprehensive that has ever been got together, while under the head of historic relics are included many objects of peculiar interest and value which have not before been shown to the public.



Mr. W. A. Dutt, of 438, London Road, Kirkley, Lowestoft, writes that in May, "whilst digging in my garden at Carlton Colville, near Lowestoft, I turned up a small stone figure of an ecclesiastic. Unfortunately, the upper portion of the head had been broken off, also the top of what may have been a crozier, the lower part of which remains below the figure's hands. The photograph I enclose clearly shows a crucifix suspended from the priest's girdle on the left side; on the other side the end of the girdle hangs down, terminating with a kind of tassel. I have shown the figure to Mr. C. H. Read, of the Department of British and Mediæval Antiquities in the British Museum, and he tells me that it appears to be of the sixteenth century, and has evidently belonged to something larger. In the base of the figure there is a round hole rather less than half an inch deep, suggesting that it was intended to receive a projection from a small pedestal. The photograph slightly exaggerates the size of the figure, which in a perfect state can have been little more than 3 inches high. It is carved out

of what seems to be a piece of soft whitish sandstone. Probably it came from some church in the neighbourhood, in which case I may be able to trace its origin; or it is possible that it may be a relic of an anchorite's cell. Such cells were frequently established on or near bridges or near fords, and the fact that there must have been a rather important ford within fifty yards of the spot



where the figure was found lends some support to the latter theory. Carlton Colville Church is quite a mile from my garden, and Pakefield Church nearly, if not quite, a mile distant."



At a recent meeting of the Society of Antiquaries a report of the work done last year at Silchester was presented, and the objects

found were exhibited. This year there will be no public exhibition, and the finds have been deposited in the Reading Museum. Two plots were dug over, and the diggings yielded a quantity of fine pottery, a carved capital of a pillar, and a number of coins. The committee were fortunate in finding very many interesting toilet articles, some of which were of great interest from the rarity of the type. There was the usual assortment of armlets, bracelets, neck rings, pins, rings, spoons, glass beads, carved bone and horn handles for knives, and fibulae of the safety-pin type. Two metal brooches are worth special mention. The design of one was of four conjoined circles, with a boss in the middle, and a projecting spur at each of the outer points of contact; the other was of mosaic work, composed of tiny cubes of red and blue, with a border of larger pieces of the same colour. A band of narrow metal, apparently for inlaying, was also found. The decoration was of a geometrical character, consisting of triangles and circles.

An appeal has been issued, signed by Sir R. Hensley, Sir W. B. Richmond, and Professors Mahaffy and Ernest Gardner, on behalf of a work which the British School of Archaeology in Egypt proposes to undertake in excavating the ancient Egyptian capital at Memphis. All that remains of the great city is a shapeless mass of ruins, though as late as the thirteenth century a considerable portion remained above ground. To clear the 100 acres occupied by this mass of ruins is a task which must occupy many years, and it is estimated that £3,000 annually for fifteen years would be needed to uncover the entire space, which is equal to the whole of the site of Karnak in Upper Egypt. There can be no doubt that most important material must lie under the few yards of soil which hide the ruins, and would be accessible within a season or two of work. If the work be great, the reward will certainly be great also. It is impossible to say what may not be discovered on the site of the city that was the capital of Egypt from the foundation of its monarchy, the greatest city of the most ancient culture on the Mediterranean. The splendour of its four great temples, even in their decadence, struck the Greeks with awe.

"The sites of those temples lie plainly before us amid the ruins of the city, and we can begin directly to uncover them and to trace their long history of 6,000 years without needing any preliminary research." The appeal deserves the most favourable reception.

An exhibition of the antiquities found by Professor Flinders Petrie and students of the British School of Archaeology in Egypt at Gizeh and Rifeh during the last season was opened on July 1 at University College, Gower Street, and remained open throughout the month. At Gizeh, about a mile south of the Great Pyramid, many cemeteries have been excavated, yielding remains of the first three dynasties before the pyramid kings; while in the cemeteries of Rifeh very valuable finds were made in the shape of a series of "soul-houses" made of pottery (to be placed upon the graves for the shelter of the soul). In earlier times these were just small offerings for the wandering soul, a mat with a dish of flour set upon it sufficing. The practice developed, and Professor Petrie has so arranged his splendid find at Rifeh that the least initiated can follow the idea. The "soul-houses" are small models made of burnt pottery. At University College one found first the rudest attempts at satisfying the soul. The little houses develop, till finally a two-storied dwelling with veranda and garden roof is found. In it are a staircase and furniture, with a fireplace, and a little red-earth woman grinding corn at a bench. A page of illustrations of these "soul-houses," from Professor Flinders Petrie's photographs, appeared in the *Illustrated London News* of July 13.

Another most important exhibit was the great twelfth dynasty tomb group. "The tomb," says Mr. St. Chad Boscawen, "belonged to two brothers, Nekht-Ankh and Khnumu-Ankh, sons of Khumü-aa, an 'hereditary prince,' and was found free from plunderers. The coffin of the first is perfect, and the mummy in it. The case is beautifully painted with a diaper pattern in green and white on a red ground, and decorated with yellow rosettes. The outer case is modelled to the figure, the face painted and decorated with red chequers on a white

ground. The box containing the Canopic vases was entire, and the four jars of pottery have wooden heads of the four genii. Very interesting are the two funeral boats found in the tomb. One has the mast down and the sail packed, and is being rowed down the Nile. On the other, the sailors are hoisting the sail to sail up the Nile. The steersman and the look-out are wrapped in cloaks when going down, and seated; and standing in short kilts when going up the river. There is a cabin to each ship, in which the captain is seated. Along with these boats were found wooden statuettes of the two brothers, and female servants bearing cakes of offerings." There were many minor exhibits of great interest.

A second Egyptian exhibition was opened at King's College, Strand, on July 9. Here were shown during the remainder of the month the results of the season's work by the Egypt Exploration Fund at Deir el Bahari, near Thebes. The exhibition represents the conclusion of one of the greatest works of archaeological exploration ever undertaken by an English society. More than fourteen years ago the fund commenced its work of clearing the great temple on the face of the cliffs at Deir el Bahari, near Thebes. This immense edifice, built by the great Queen Hatshepsu, was one of the wonders of Egypt, differing in style from all other temples, and especially from the temples of Thebes. The work entailed not merely the exploration of the temple, but also, as far as possible, a restoration of the edifice by restoring the fallen or broken pieces to their positions, and the removal of Coptic and other buildings which had been built within the temple.

After ten years' work on the main building, a surprising find was made, in clearing away what appeared to be rubbish heaps on the south side of the enclosure, of a beautiful funeral temple of Mentuhotep, of the eleventh dynasty. Four seasons have been devoted to the exploration of this beautiful temple, and the work is now complete, having occupied about fourteen years at an average expenditure of about £1,000 a year. It is from this temple that the objects exhibited came. There were shown many objects of interest

—funeral boats, little models of groups of servants, bows, arrows, and staffs of office, which had been in many cases stripped of their gold plating. One very fine boat with double line of oars was exhibited. Among the many other striking things shown were beautiful painted sculptures, some fine blue glazed ware, and good textile work, including painted pieces of linen with figures of a whole family, and other pieces of great rarity with beads interwoven.

Yet a third Egyptian exhibition—of antiquities discovered at Abydos, Upper Egypt, by Professor Garstang and Mr. E. Harold Jones during the past winter—was opened by the Duchess of Connaught, on July 16, in the rooms of the Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House. Any notice of its contents must be deferred till next month.

We have received the Report of the Colchester Corporation Museum for the year ended March 31 last. The Report chronicles much progress, particularly in the development of the coin collections. Alderman Henry Laver, F.S.A., presented the uninscribed gold ancient British coins previously lent by him, while Sir John Evans enriched the museum by the gift of a series of Roman imperial denarii, consisting of 351 silver coins, ranging from Vitellius to Alexander Severus, all in nearly mint state. A fine example of Roman mosaic flooring found on the property of Mr. Harrington Lazell on North Hill, Colchester, was presented by him to the Museum. The Report, which contains a complete list of additions by gift and purchase, is illustrated by several plates of cinerary urns and other acquisitions.

A newspaper correspondent says that a peasant in Achaia has found an ancient gold ring of the Mycenæan period, with a gold chain attached to it, upon which fourteen figures of marvellous workmanship are engraved. The authorities have taken possession of the jewel.

In June, a Carmarthen resident, digging in his back garden, turned up a brass coin of the reign of Antoninus Pius.

The ANTIQUARY has nothing to do with current politics, but we may note that one of the new peers, created on the King's official birthday in June—Mr. Alexander Peckover—is a descendant of a very old English family. Edmund Peckover, who served under Cromwell, and whose property he now possesses, was his ancestor. Mr. Peckover, who is nearly an octogenarian, is connected with many learned societies, and is himself an-antiquary of note. He has a fine collection of early Bibles and of MSS. Recently he resigned the position of Lord-Lieutenant of Cambridgeshire.

The Czar has granted a charter to the Institute of Archæology and Archæography, newly founded by private enterprise in Moscow, the first higher educational establishment in Russia which enjoys from its inception full rights as an autonomous body ranking with the universities. It will confer, says the Russian correspondent of the *Standard*, the degrees of doctor of archæology or archæography upon satisfactory completion of a three years' course. Only graduates of the universities, Russian or foreign, will be admitted as students of the institute. The director is Professor Uspensky, the well-known archæologist, while on the staff of professors may be mentioned Dr. Fleischer, whose co-operation with English and American archæologists in excavations in Persia has brought him into prominent notice.

A number of unusually interesting newspaper articles on antiquarian subjects have appeared lately. We note the following: A long communication of surpassing interest on "Further Discoveries in the Palace of Knossos," by Dr. Arthur Evans, in the *Times*, July 15; "Bristol and Gloucestershire Brasses," in the *Bristol Times and Mirror*, July 1; "Ford Castle, near Wooler: its History and Associations," illustrated, by Mr. R. J. Charleton, in the *Newcastle Weekly Chronicle*, June 22; "Ancient Britain: Some Excavations now in Progress"—an excellent summary—in the *Manchester Guardian*, June 25; the fourteenth paper of a series on "Monastic Sussex," dealing with "Robertsbridge," in the *Sussex Daily News*, June 20 and 27; "The Mallocks

of Cockington," by Mr. A. J. Davy, in the *Torquay Times*, June 21; a finely illustrated article on "The Priory of Binham," Norfolk, in *Country Life*, June 29; and two parts of "An Antiquarian Tour," treating of "Lincoln and its Cathedral," and "In the Fenlands," in the *Yorkshire Daily Observer*, July 10 and 11.

We fear that there is now no hope of saving Crosby Hall. On July 11 the Court of Common Council at the Guildhall adopted the report of the City Lands and Library Joint Committee to the effect that it was impossible to preserve the Hall. In submitting the committee's report, Mr. J. W. Domoney, the chairman, said: "We see no possibility of preserving Crosby Hall on its present site. And as regards the removal and re-erection of the fabric in another place, we are of opinion that an operation so costly and difficult would not be justified, seeing that the historical associations which attach to the building are in a great measure inseparable from the site itself, and could not be expected to cling to the building, however carefully re-erected elsewhere."

A letter was read from the Chartered Bank of India stating that, as all efforts to secure another site had proved unsuccessful, they were compelled to proceed with their intention of erecting new premises on the only site at their disposal. Mr. Ellis, a member of a deputation that had waited upon the bank, said that Sir Montagu Turner had told them it was not a matter of money, as the bank had been offered a profit of from £10,000 to £20,000 on their purchase.

Crosby Hall will be closed on Wednesday, July 31, and commercialism is triumphant.

The Rome correspondent of the *Morning Post*, writing under date July 6, says: "There is nothing fresh to report at present from the Palatine Necropolis, where the work of digging and propping up the stones which seemed likely to fall has been going on steadily. The various objects found have now been classified and arranged in order in a room of the Villa Mills, and are no longer lying scattered in heaps on the floor of the former refectory. I hear from Palermo that Mr. Joseph Whitaker has had a successful

season's work at the excavations, which he is conducting in the old Phœnician settlement on the island of Motye, off Marsala. Two ancient cemeteries, of different periods, have been discovered, one on top of the other. The work will be resumed in the autumn, after Mr. Whitaker's return from England."



The Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings have issued the report of a special committee appointed to consider the new work (chiefly canopies to the statues) on the west front of Exeter Cathedral. The report is an absolute and emphatic condemnation, as the following extracts will show:

"Visiting Exeter Cathedral on June 19, 1907, we found no work in progress upon the west front, but we readily distinguished the additions of new stonework made lately, since they are executed in a coarse yellow stone. . . . We could discover no reason for these renewals on the ground of their being necessary for the stability of the fabric. As to the explanation that these renewals are records of the ancient works, and desirable on that account, we cannot see that they constitute any such record. The ancient canopies were of the finest white stone, admirably sculptured, and with expressions of delicacy and finish that claim for the work the highest place in mediæval mason-craft. But the renewals are carved in a coarse stone, mechanically executed, and with detail ill conceived and coarsely rendered.

"On the other hand . . . the sculpture has been left in a deplorable condition; the statues are fastened up with bits of bent copper wire, and the whole front is thickly encrusted with dirt that hangs in flakes and festoons upon it. In the first place, it ought to be washed. . . . There remain in the cloister many pieces of the ancient work that has been cut away for the new stone. We find that most of these pieces are sound at the core, and, indeed, little decayed on the surface; they seem to have been wantonly sawn off. The ancient sculpture is still shown by them much more nearly than by the clumsy copies that have been substituted. These latter, therefore, should be removed out of the front, and the old pieces returned to it—a work perfectly easy in competent hands. . . .

"We condemn these additions to the sculpture screen as incompetent work, carried out under incompetent advice. . . . Bit by bit the ancient art of this famous English cathedral church is being obliterated."

The report is signed by W. B. Richmond, R.A., F.S.A., Frederick Duleep Singh, F.S.A., Philip Norman, F.S.A., W. H. St. John Hope, M.A., Edward S. Prior, F.S.A., M.A., F.R.I.B.A., Detmar Blow, F.R.I.B.A., and William Weir.



A Central News telegram from Athens, dated July 11, says: "Another interesting discovery has been made by the archaeologists who are excavating what is believed to be the site of the palace of King Nestor, near Pylos. A number of prehistoric jars have been found containing figs and grains of wheat. The contents of the jars were almost petrified, but could be easily identified. The archaeologists estimate that the figs and wheat have been in the jars for 5,000 years. The excavations are being carried out by the German Institute of Athens."



On July 8 a gardener, levelling some ground at a villa midway between Bangor and Donaghadee, County Down, struck his spade against what he at first imagined to be a loose flagstone. On raising the stone, he found it had been placed on four others, between which he discovered three clay urns containing human bones. Only one of these vessels, however, was intact.



The Constantinople correspondent of the *Tribune*, under date July 11, wrote: "Sir William and Lady Ramsay returned yesterday from a successful archaeological expedition in the neighbourhood of Caraman, to the north of the Taurus range. Accompanied by Miss Lothian Bell, they took photographs and drew plans of sixty ruined churches illustrating the development of Byzantine architecture from the fifth to the eleventh century. Discovery was also made of a series of Hittite monuments in Madensheir, the ancient Baretta."

Professor Sir William Ramsay, of Aberdeen University, went out on his present expedition in February last, Lord Strathcona, the Chancellor of the Aberdeen University,

having generously made a grant for that purpose of £500 a year for five years. The excavation of the monuments of the Hittites was the special object of the expedition, and it would seem from the above telegram that the results have been satisfactory.



The Bayeux Tapestry in the Hands of "Restorers," and How it has Fared.

BY CHARLES DAWSON, F.S.A.

(Concluded from p. 258.)

WHAT we may term the *second* grand restoration of the tapestry took place about the year 1842, when it at last reached a settled place of residence at the town-library at Bayeux. M. E. Lambert became the custodian, and he undertook the task of relining it.

Again (as is all too usual in "relining" in general), the opportunity was once more used to effect further restorations; for, as an account states, "guided by the holes of the needles, by fragments of worsted adhering to the canvas, and by drawings executed at earlier dates, he successfully restored certain portions which had suffered from age or from friction." We have examined some of this "successfulness," which seems to have had the more or less happy design of setting at rest various controversies that had arisen regarding the story of the tapestry. Take, for instance, the shorter figure of those two chieftains to whom the Conqueror is speaking in the first compartment. Stothard depicts him without a moustache (see Fig. 3*b*), as do all the previous draughtsmen. Someone based thereon an argument that this could not be Harold, as he had a moustache, which inconvenient remark somewhat spoiled somebody's pet theory as to the story of the tapestry. However, the "restorer" has obligingly accommodated him with one, to the satisfaction of everybody since then (see Fig. 3*c*).

One might have hoped that one portion of the tapestry perhaps more sacred than any other might have escaped the "restorer"—namely, the figure which is seen standing behind "the Dragon Standard" in the act of clutching a shaft at or near its right eye (Fig. 5 *a, b, c*). This is regarded with great probability as the figure of Harold. The first restorers had already added much to the figure, for in Benoit's time one of its legs, the right hand grasping the shaft, the spear, chain-mail, the lower part of the face, and other details were missing, so that indeed Father Montfaucon did not even recognize it as the figure of Harold. The shaft was first figured by Benoit as merely a slanting line, without any further indication as to its being an arrow (Fig. 5*a*). Stothard shows it, by means of a suggested restoration, as a dotted line with the addition of the feathers (Fig. 5*b*); but the later restorer sets all doubts at rest by boldly stitching it in accordingly (Fig. 5*c*).

There are, however, other matters of restoration in the tapestry to be pointed out, which go to the root of the question of the origin of the tapestry. It has often been contended that Mathilda or any other ladies of quality would not have represented the nude figures which occasionally occur in the margin of the tapestry, and for the same reason it is improbable that such work would have been designed for exhibition in the cathedral. But it is clear, on critical examination, that certain details usually omitted by artists in ideal representations of the human body have been introduced, both as to colour and outline, since the time of Benoit and Stothard; in short, it is not too much to say that some restorer has added those pictorial details where Art leaves off and the Police come in!

It will be noticed upon careful examination that some of the later colours, especially the blacks, have run into the linen, leaving a sort of iron-mould coloured stain which is not found in connexion with the older worsted of the original work.

In considering the question of the nationality of the work, much stress has been laid on the fact that certain words in the titles bear towards Anglo-Saxon origin. Thus the word *Ceastra* is one of the words, the supporters

of the theory being ignorant that "Hestengacestra" represented a geographical name of the period.* Some will regret that the missing "H" to the word "Arold" near the end of the tapestry has been supplied since the time of Stothard, thus destroying a certain French phonetic aspect of the word, and also that the word "Adwardus" (over the Confessor's death-scene) has been altered to Eadwardus since Benoit's time; but the writer thinks that the theory of the work having been executed in England and not at Bayeux is altogether uncalled for, especially as Bayeux was the site of an early Saxon settlement, and its inhabitants spoke a Teutonic dialect so late as the tenth century,

fled (Fig. 6c). The rest appeared in Father Montfaucon's time as "a confused series of strokes, which appeared to depict the flight of certain figures on foot pursued by horsemen," one of them being, according to Benoit's restoration, a *mounted* archer! (Fig. 6a). Stothard suggested a restoration of the flight [including another horseman (Fig. 6b)] by means of dotted lines upon his plate, and this apparently the later restorer of the tapestry endeavoured to copy; but he seems to have misunderstood him in part. The last figure, which Stothard depicts as a man clutching at boughs as if struggling to escape through a forest, another draughtsman (L. d'Anisy) has "restored" into yet



FIG. 5 (a).—BENOÎT'S RESTORATIONS (1730).



FIG. 5 (b).—BENOÎT'S RESTORATIONS INCORPORATED IN TAPESTRY, AND FURTHER ONES MADE BY STOTHARD (1818).



FIG. 5 (c).—BENOÎT'S AND STOTHARD'S RESTORATIONS BOTH INCORPORATED IN TAPESTRY (1842).

the Norse element having been subsequently grafted upon that stock. We cannot here notice the very large number of minor restorations. The end of the tapestry-roll is where the restoration has been effected wholesale since Stothard's drawing (Fig. 6 a, b, c). Benoit does not show, and Father Montfaucon does not mention, any title remaining after the mutilated words *Interfectus est* (relating to the death of Harold), but someone about their time seems to have puzzled out a further title in bad Latin to the effect that the English turned and

another man on a horse. The later restorer of the tapestry itself here depicts a grotesque Renaissance sort of a figure such as one sees in the borders of the work, which, if so drawn in the original, would lead one to suppose that the design had come to a close with the scene of the English flight. This assumed termination of the design, however, has remained in considerable doubt both before and since the knowledge of another and contemporary "tapestry" has been acquired.

The nature and extent of the restorations since Benoit's and Stothard's time will be gathered in part from the accompanying plates.

Before concluding, the writer would like

* The use of the word "AT," instead of "AD," has been remarked upon, but according to Benoit's plate this is probably again due to an incorrect "restoration."

to make a few remarks respecting the origin of the tapestry. When we come to view it alongside of the description of the other contemporary tapestry (*velum*) before-mentioned, of which we have a somewhat

of the Conqueror, and here in the ducal household the story of Harold's perjury and downfall no doubt bore a special significance. Let the reader compare the following descriptive lines with the existing tapestry;



FIG. 6 (a).—(THE FLIGHT OF THE ANGLO-SAXONS.) BENOÎT'S RESTORATION OF THE END OF THE TAPESTRY (1730).

fulsome account written by Baudri (or Baldric) Abbot of Bourgueil (afterwards Archbishop of Dol), it seems probable that the Bayeux tapestry was neither the gift nor the work of Mathilda. Baudri describes this

the original in Latin was written between the years 1079 and 1107.

"A wonderful tapestry goes around the lady's bed, which joins three things in material and novel skill. For the hand of



FIG. 6 (b).—(FLIGHT OF THE ANGLO-SAXONS), STOTHARD (1818). SHOWING THE STATE OF THE TAPESTRY IN HIS TIME WITH ADDITION OF A HORSE AND RIDER, HIS OTHER RESTORATIONS BEING OMITTED. NOTE THE OVERLAPPING LEG OF THE SECOND KNIGHT.

other tapestry dealing with the same subject, and bearing titles similar to that of the tapestry of Bayeux, but worked with much more magnificent materials, stating that it hung in an alcove around the bed of Adela, daughter

the craftsman hath done the work so finely that you would scarcely believe that to exist, which nevertheless you know does exist. Threads of gold come first, silver threads come next, the third set of threads were

always of silk. Skilful care had made the threads of gold and silver so fine that I believe that nothing could have been thinner. The web was as fine as that which the spider weaves, and so subtle that nothing could be more so. . . . Jewels with red marking were shining amidst the work and pearls of no small price. In fine, so great was the glitter and beauty of the tapestry (*velum*) that you might say it surpassed the rays of Phoebus. Moreover, by reading the inscriptions you might recognize upon the tapestry histories true and novel. That tapestry (*velum*), if tapestry indeed it were, bears upon it the ships and the chiefs and the names of their chiefs."

The tapestry which has descended to us

examples in illustration, taking into consideration that, in one case, the figure is drawn by the goose-quill upon vellum and in the other laboriously delineated in worsted upon coarse linen, and subsequently distorted by shrinkage of the materials. In the first instance, take a figure from the Bayeux tapestry: we will select one that has aroused some interest by the doubtful nature of the object which he is carrying, namely, the figure which we take to represent an Anglo-Saxon in the forage-scene at Hastings immediately following the landing of William (Fig. 7a): the figure carrying a round object on his shoulder through which his face is seen (Fig. 7a). Some have suggested that the object was a glass dish or a



FIG. 6(c).—(FLIGHT OF THE ANGLO-SAXONS.) GENERAL RESTORATION INCORPORATING THOSE OF BENOÎT AND STOTHARD, WITH ALTERATIONS AND ADDITION OF TITLE, ETC. (1842).

probably owes its preservation to the small value of its materials, while its bourgeois origin is plainly indicated by some of its titles, though its value as an authority is probably even greater than its more splendid contemporary in the chamber of Adela.

The fact that the design of the latter was continued by the representation of further scenes may be an indication that the more humble but existing *velum* is incomplete in the form in which it is now known to us.

If we attempt to trace the origin of the models which influenced the design of the figures in the tapestry we may perhaps look to the manuscripts current at the time. We must not carry this representation too far in a preliminary notice; but we will select two

round loaf, others suggest a coil of rope with which he is about to lassoe the unfortunate ox in the background. Referring to a Latin and Anglo-Saxon MS. (Cotton, Cleopatra, c. viii., folios 9 and 27), in the British Museum, we see an almost identical figure (reversed) carrying a similar object (Fig. 7b), in the same manner, and from the text we learn that the object raised to his shoulder is a burden, the whole figure being a conventional representation of Labour. In the tapestry the figures may represent the fact that the Normans at the point of the lance had made these complacent denizens of Hastings "hewers of wood and drawers of water." The burden has been represented as transparent, for the purpose of showing the face of the figure behind it.

In the same little manuscript one may draw attention to the figure in all details resembling the much-disputed figure of *Ælfgyva* and her interview with "a certain clerk." In the above-mentioned manuscript the figure (reversed) represents *Virtue* (Fig. 7c), but in the tapestry probably the opposite sense is represented (Fig. 7d). The subject may be gathered from the abrupt ending of the title, inferring, as some believe, that the rest of the story was improper, and the attitude of the restored nude figure in the margin, striking an attitude in mock imitation of that of the priest's, lends colour to the suggestion that the representation relates to some old scandal current at the time. Here also some would-be restorer of the tapestry

Some Royalist Ladies of the Caroline Age.

BY W. G. BLAIKIE MURDOCH.

I.

F the many passions which Sir Walter Scott handles, there are few which he treats with greater skill than loyalty. In the characters of Lady Peveril, Margaret Bellen-den, and Alice Lee, he depicts that ardent attachment to the Crown which marked so many ladies of the Caroline Age; and these three heroines are among his happiest creations, for they are pages torn from the



FIG. 7 (a).—BAYEUX TAPESTRY.



FIG. 7 (b).—COTTON MSS.



FIG. 7 (c).—COTTON MSS.



FIG. 7 (d).—BAYEUX TAPESTRY.

has pencilled on to the original linen the features of the face of the nude figure in the border, as if intending to "restore" its pose to full-face instead of a side-face, aspect like that of the priest.

But we must now close this discourse for the present, while we hope that in the main sufficient has been said to point out to the student the necessity of caution in construing the tale of the tapestry, and to impress its future reliners with the heinousness of interfering with one of our most valuable contemporary records of the English and Norman history.



book of life: history proves that the devoted loyalty ascribed to them is perfectly realistic.

Throughout the reigns of Charles I. and Charles II. many ladies did service for Church and King. Some played a stirring part in the Civil War; some glorified royalty with their pens; others, having little to do with matters historical, have yet left on record their devotion to the Crown and its cause. In this last category must be included the Duchess of Newcastle, the heroine of Charles Lamb, who talks of her as "the thrice noble, chaste, and virtuous; but, again, somewhat fantastical, and original-brain'd, generous Margaret Newcastle." This is not the place to detail the qualities which mark the writings of the Duchess, but,

in treating of her as a Royalist lady, it is necessary to call attention to one merit which illumines her work—that of sincerity. Much of what she wrote consists in eulogies of her husband. For nothing does she praise him so much as for devotion to the Crown, and nowhere is she more obviously sincere than in these praises.

The Life of the Duke of Newcastle,* written by the "excellent Princess, Margaret, Duchess of Newcastle, his wife," is inscribed to "His most sacred Majesty Charles II." In her dedication the authoress notes, as something of the utmost importance, the loyalty of her husband. "Give me, therefore, leave to relate here," she says, "that I have heard him (Newcastle) often say, He loves Your Royal Person so dearly that he would most willingly, upon all occasions, sacrifice his Life and Posterity for Your Majesty." This is her tone throughout. She speaks with pride of the fact that "my Noble and Loyal Lord" would "have defended (if humane power could have done it) his most gracious Sovereign from the fury of his Rebellious Subjects." And she mentions with particular pleasure that her husband, at the outbreak of the Civil War, "thought it his duty rather to hazard all, then (*sic*) to neglect the Commands of His Sovereign; and resolved to shew his Fidelity, by nobly setting all at stake. . . ." The Duchess refers to Charles I. as "of blessed memory," and speaks of "that Rebellious and unhappy Parliament, which was the cause of all the ruins and misfortunes that afterwards befell this Kingdom. . . ." That she regarded the King as sacred, and looked on his enemies as sacrilegious traitors, is proven by various passages in her autobiography. Writing of the hardships which her mother endured, "by reason she and her children were loyal to the King," she declares that the Parliamentarians "would have pulled God out of Heaven, had they had power, as they did Royalty out of his throne."

Anne, Lady Fanshawe, like Margaret Newcastle, employed her pen in eulogizing her husband; and, in so doing, threw much light on her own devotion to the royal cause.

* First published in 1667. The best modern edition is that lately edited by Mr. C. H. Firth for Messrs. Routledge's *London Library*.

In her Memoirs of her husband,* Sir Richard Fanshawe, which are addressed to her children, she mentions as Sir Richard's greatest glory that "He was ever much esteemed by his two masters, Charles I. and Charles II., both for great parts and honesty, as for his conversation, in which they took great delight, he being so free from passion, that made him beloved by all that knew him; nor did I ever see him moved but with his master's concerns, in which he would hotly pursue his interest through the greatest difficulties."

Lady Fanshawe's hatred of the Parliamentarians is intense, and she speaks of them as a "cursed crew." Talking of the King's misfortunes and execution, she says that Charles "was tormented, and afterwards shamefully murdered." And, describing her last meeting with the King, she writes what is one of the most touching things extant concerning the closing scene in the royal martyr's tragedy: "The last time I ever saw him, when I took my leave, I could not refrain weeping: when he had saluted me, I prayed to God to preserve his Majesty with long life and happy years; he stroked me on the cheek, and said, 'Child, if God pleaseth, it shall be so, but both you and I must submit to God's will, and you know in what hands I am'; then, turning to your father, he said, 'Be sure, Dick, to tell my son all that I have said, and deliver those letters to my wife; pray God bless her! I hope I shall do well'; and, taking him in his arms, said, 'Thou hast ever been an honest man, and I hope God will bless thee, and make thee a happy servant to my son, whom I have charged in my letter to continue his love and trust to you'; adding, 'I do promise you that if ever I am restored to my dignity I will bountifully reward you both for your service and sufferings.' Thus did we part from that glorious sun, that within a few months after was murdered, to the grief of all Christians that were not forsaken by God."

On the execution of Charles I., Lady Fanshawe's loyalty continued unabated. In 1651 she stayed in London for seven months, and the state of jeopardy in which Charles II.'s affairs then stood caused her

* First published in 1829.

great misery. Indeed, she affirms that "in that time I did not go abroad seven times, but spent my time in prayer to God for the deliverance of the King. . . ." When she heard of the Battle of Worcester, and of "the King being missed," she wrote: "For three days it was inexpressible what affliction I was in." Her devotion to Charles II. was only equalled by her admiration for that King; and, writing in 1660, she declares that "the glorious Majesties of the King and his two brothers were so beyond man's expectation and expression!" It is obvious that she regarded the Restoration as the work of Heaven, for, describing that event, she says: "The sea was calm, the moon shone at full, and the sun suffered not a cloud to hinder his (the King's) prospect of the best sight, by whose light, and the merciful bounty of God, he was set safely on shore at Dover in Kent. . . ."

Lady Fanshawe lived till 1680, but her life after the Restoration was comparatively uneventful, and the manuscript of her memoirs breaks off abruptly in 1670.

II.

Writing to J. H. Reynolds in 1817, Keats tells of the pleasure he has had in reading "a book of poetry by one beautiful Mrs. Philips, a friend of Jeremy Taylor's, and called *The Matchless Orinda*." He quotes ten verses by Mrs. Philips, and adds: "In other of her poems there is a most delicate fancy of the Fletcher kind."* Orinda was considered a great poetess by her contemporaries, and her translation of Corneille's *Horace* was acted before the King on February 4, 1668.† She was not only the friend of Jeremy Taylor, but of many other notable men of letters. Dryden admired her intensely,‡ and Cowley wrote five stanzas "Upon Mrs. Philips her Poems." On her death her memory was celebrated in countless odes, almost all the Royalist poets writing in honour of the poetess.§

* Keats's *Works*, ed. Buxton Forman, iv. 81 *et seq.* (Glasgow, 1901).

† Evelyn's *Diary*, p. 335 (Chandos Classics).

‡ See his "Ode to the Memory of Mrs. Anne Killigrew."

§ The best account of Orinda's life is that by Mr. Gosse in *Seventeenth-Century Studies*. Many of her poems are included in *Minor Poets of the Caroline Age*, ed. Professor Saintsbury.

Despite the eulogy which her works won from Keats, and the fame which they enjoyed while their authoress was alive, the poems of Orinda have been allowed to sink into comparative oblivion. Good or bad as poetry, they are of the greatest historical value as expressing the sentiments of a Royalist lady. In the folio edition of Katherine Philips' poems, which appeared posthumously in 1667, the first piece is entitled "Upon the Double Murder of K. Charles I.: in Answer to a Libellous Copy of Rhymes by Vavasor Powell." Powell was a Welsh Non-conformist, and an ardent enemy of the Church of England. His published writings do not include the "Libellous Rhymes," but these must have been couched in bitter terms against royalty, for Orinda writes:

. . . this is a cause
That will excuse the breach of Nature's laws.
Silence were now a sin; nay, passion now
Wise men themselves for merit would allow!
What noble eye could see, and careless, pass,
The dying lion kicked by every ass?
Has Charles so broke God's laws he must not have
A quiet crown, nor yet a quiet grave?
Tombs have been sanctuaries, thieves lie there
Secure from all their penalty and fear.
Great Charles his double misery was this:
Unfaithful friends, ignoble enemies.
Had any heathen been this Prince's foe,
He would have wept to see him injured so.

* * * * *
O to what height of horror are they come
Who dare pull down a crown, tear up a tomb.

Many of Orinda's poems are concerned with the royal family: in one she welcomes Henrietta Maria to England, while in another she bewails the death of the Duke of Gloucester. Her devotion to the royal martyr was not more intense than her loyalty to his son. In verses "On the numerous Access of the English to wait upon the King in Flanders," she thus addresses Charles II.:

Hasten, Great Prince, unto thy British Isles,
Or all thy subjects will become Exiles.
To thee they flock, thy Presence is their home,
As Pompey's camp, where e'er it mov'd, was Rome.
They that asserted thy Just Cause go hence
To testify their joy and reverence;
And those that did not, now, by wonder taught,
Go to confess and expiate their fault.

To Orinda, the Restoration was a soul-stirring event. In a poem entitled "On the Fair Weather just at the Coronation, it

having rained immediately before and after," the poetess says of the sun :

He therefore check'd th' invading rains we fear'd,
And in a bright Parenthesis appear'd.
So that we knew not which look'd most content,
The King, the people, or the firmament.

And in "Arion on a Dolphin, to his Majesty at his passage into England," she ardently eulogizes her Sovereign :

Whom does this stately navy bring?
O! 'tis Great Britain's glorious King.
Convey him then, ye Winds and Seas,
Swift as Desire and Calm as Peace.

She declares that

A greater now than Caesar's here;
Whose veins a richer purple boast
Thau ever hero's yet engrost;
Sprung from a father so august
He triumphs in his very dust.

It is obvious that she believes in the Divine right of the Stuarts, for, talking of the dangers which have menaced Charles during his exile, she says :

Then Heaven, his secret potent friend,
Did him from drugs and stabs defend.

She declares that monarchs of other countries will "envy and adore" Great Britain as ruled by her restored King, and assures her Sovereign that

England shall (rul'd and restor'd by You)
The suppliant world protect, or else subdue.

She touches on the urbanity and personal charm of Charles, whom she conjures to be merciful to his enemies :

He thinks no Slaughter-trophies good,
Nor laurel's dipt in subjects' blood;
But with a sweet resistless art
Disarms the hand, and wins the heart;
And like a God doth rescue those
Who did themselves and him oppose.
So, wondrous Prince, adorn that Throne
Which birth and merit make your own;
And in your mercy brighter shine
Than in the glories of your line.

Whatever were the faults of Charles II., it is certain that he did not need Orinda's incentive to mercy, a fact clearly proven by his conduct concerning the Act of Indemnity. In July, 1660, the King went himself to the House of Lords and said : "I earnestly desire you to depart from all

particular animosities and revenge, or memory of past provocation, and to pass this Act without other exceptions than those who were immediately guilty of the murder of my father."* One day, when Charles was in Council, a question arose as to whether more prisoners should be brought to trial for offences under Cromwell. On a slip of paper, which he passed to Clarendon, the King wrote : "I must confess that I am weary of hanging, except on new offences; let it sleep."† Bishop Burnet notes that Charles did "positively insist" on adhering to the Act of Indemnity.‡ Professor Masson has pointed out that, if the King had raised a finger against Milton, the poet must have gone to the scaffold; and Mr. Osmund Airy declares that "it is not easy to overestimate the value of the firmness with which Charles and Clarendon stood in the path of those who sought for blood."§ Orinda's eulogies of her King are extravagant, and her prophecies concerning his rule proved false; so it is pleasing to think that she was right in one respect, that one of the compliments she paid her Sovereign was not misplaced.

(To be concluded.)



"The Little Green Shop in Cornhill."

CHANGE succeeds change in the appearance of London streets so rapidly that it is refreshing to find here and there some little relic of an earlier day which not only survives, but is valued and preserved with care and regard. One such oasis in the desert of the modern stone and brick of the City is the house which stands at No. 15, Cornhill, and is often referred to by the title at the head of this paper, but which is popularly and briefly known as "Birch's." The house

* *England under Charles II.*, ed. W. F. Taylor, p. 25 (English History from Contemporary Writers).

† *Charles II.*, by O. Airy, p. 116 (Goupil edition).

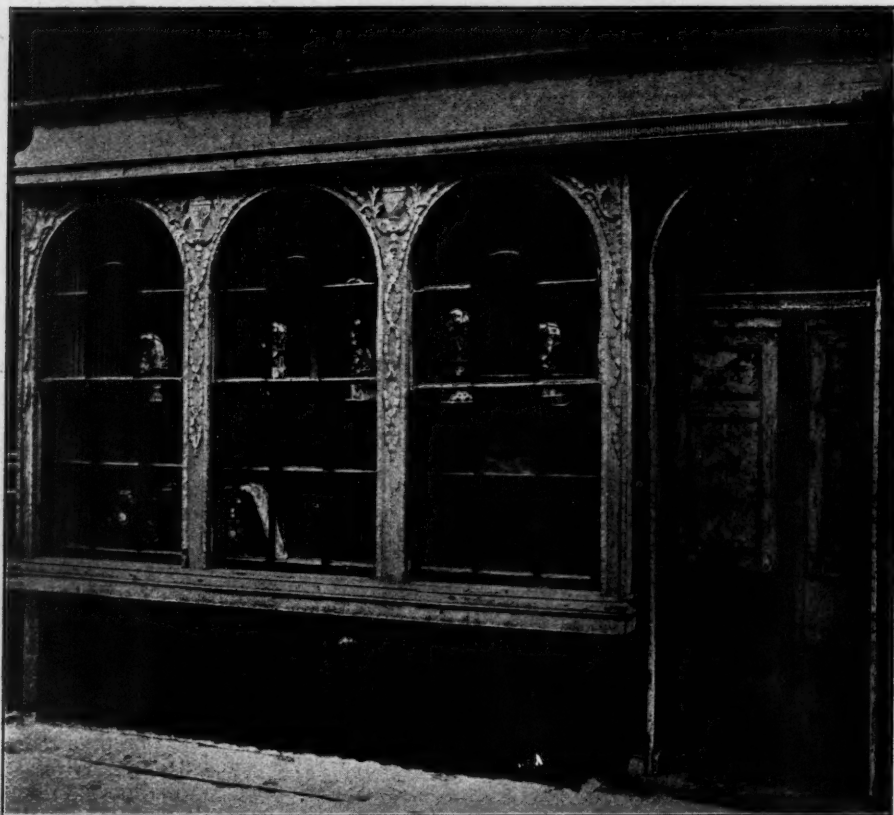
‡ *History of His Own Time*, p. 112 (London, 1875).

§ *Charles II.*; *ut supra*, p. 116.

which is the "home of the turtle," the headquarters of Messrs. Ring and Brymer's famous catering business, is a narrow five-storied building. The low-ceilinged confectioner's shop and buffet on the ground-floor, with the "soup-rooms" on the upper floors, have been favourite haunts for generations of City men.

companying illustration from a photograph taken after the burning-off process had been completed gives some idea of the result.

The date when this picturesque old shop was built is uncertain; but the carving suggests the Adam period—the latter half of the eighteenth century. It has been asserted that this identical carved front was



"BIRCH'S," 15, CORNHILL.

A month or two ago the quaint old shop-front underwent a process of cleaning and redecoration. Coat after coat of the paint was scraped and burnt off, with the result that the original carving was revealed in a beauty which had too long been obscured. Something like 200 successive coats of paint are said to have been removed. The ap-

pearance of the shop in existence a century earlier, but this seems to us improbable; the Adam date is more likely. Whatever the date of the carved front may be, the shop and its business are considerably older. The firm's books go back to 1730, and others of earlier date have been destroyed. It has been said that the business was established before the Great

Fire of 1666, and also that it began in George I.'s time.

The authentic history of the shop, however, dates from the days of Queen Anne, when a certain Samuel Horton carried on the business of cook and confectioner which had been for some time in existence, and may have been founded, as sometimes alleged, before the Great Fire. Later, Horton was joined by a partner named Birch. The son of the latter took an active part in civic life, and became well known as Mr. Alderman Samuel Birch. The Alderman was born in 1757 and lived until 1841. He not only continued the Cornhill business—from the excellence of his pastry he was nicknamed "Mr. Pattypan"—but was of some note as a speaker and dramatist and writer of verse, and became Sheriff of London in 1811 and Lord Mayor in 1815. He had a pleasant custom of presenting to the Lord Mayor every year a splendid cake for the due observance of the Twelfth Night festival. Among his pieces for the stage were *The Mariners*, 1793; *The Packet Boat*, 1794; *The Adopted Child*, 1795; *The Smugglers*, 1796; *Fast Asleep*, 1797, a musical farce; and *Albert and Adelaide*, 1798, a romantic drama in three acts. Birch also published other prose and verse. *The Adopted Child*, the music for which was written by Thomas Attwood, held the stage for many years after its author had passed away. "Pattypan" Birch's activities were so numerous and so diverse that a contemporary wag wrote a skit on him in which an inquisitive Frenchman visiting this country is described as finding Monsieur Birch in every direction:

Guildhall at length in sight appears,
An orator is hailed with cheers.

"Zat orator, vat is hees name?"

"Birch, the pastry-cook—the very same."

Elsewhere he meets the ubiquitous Birch as colonel of militia, poet, dramatist, alderman, etc., until he goes home believing the wonderful Birch to be the Emperor of London!

Ever since the time of this Admirable Crichton of a pastry-cook the Cornhill house has been known distinctively as "Birch's." The business did not continue long in the hands of the Birch family. Some time in the thirties of the last century it passed into the possession of Messrs. Ring and Brymer,

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the fathers, respectively, of the senior partners of the present firm. Throughout its career the shop has preserved its old-time appearance, the green-painted, carved, old-fashioned shop-front being a unique feature of the city. It is probably the oldest shop-front in London. We are glad that the present owners appreciate its value, and are clearly determined to preserve what will yearly become more valuable as one of the rapidly lessening number of relics of the City of a bygone age.

R. M.



The Pilgrimage of the Roman Wall.

By H. F. ABELL.

(Concluded from p. 174.)

III.—AMBOGLANNA TO THE END



WE are now at Gilsland, a favourite summer resort of the good folk of Newcastle, Shields, and Sunderland, whose idea of a complete change is to get away to where they are quite certain of meeting the same people they meet during the rest of the year, thus imitating in a humble way the "classy" folk who go to Brighton in November, and Monte Carlo or Egypt for the winter. It is no place for the tripper whose estimate of a place is based upon the amount and sort of intoxicating liquor he can get there, for there are only two houses in Gilsland where anything stronger than ginger ale can be had for love or money, and it abounds with lodging-houses and establishments of the "tea and watercress one shilling" order.

Gilsland is inseparably associated with Sir Walter Scott. Here, in 1797, he met Miss Charpentier, wooed her, and won her at the Popping-stone whereto sheepish-looking couples still largely resort during the tripper season. Here was Mump's Ha, where Brown and Dandie Dinmont met Meg Merrilies.

Margaret Teasdale—the "Meg o' Mump's Ha" of the story lies in Upper Denton Churchyard.

Gilsland is a convenient centre for the exploration of the very interesting country

2 P

which stretches on all sides, and excellent accommodation may be had at the Orchard House Temperance Hotel, pleasantly situated amidst woodlands and gardens on a hill a mile from the town.

But to business.

The not too conscientious Wall explorer will probably proceed direct to Birdoswald, the Roman station Amboglanna, from the hotel, descending the hill a short way, taking the first turning to the right and the first to the left; but we of sterner mould will take up the thread we left at Gilsland Vicarage. Starting from the Schoolhouse, in the yard of which a 14 feet wide Roman road has been exposed, we enter the field opposite, and follow a footpath which runs along the Fosse of the Wall in the direction of the River Irthing, the hedge line on our left probably being on the site of the Wall. Passing by Willowford Farm, built, it is said, with stones from the Wall and the bridge abutment, we reach the dark-watered, tumbling, romantic Irthing at the base of the cliffs on which stands Amboglanna. Just west of this spot there were traces of the castle which defended the river crossing.

If the line of the Wall was carried over the river by a bridge, no traces of the latter are discernible, but Mr Hodgson says that there are clamped stones in the bed of the river like those of the pier of the older bridge at Cilurnum, and Dr. Bruce was told by a man engaged in building Willowford farm house in 1836 that he had seen the east abutment of the bridge, 20 feet long.

Looking upward from where we stand, we can see our old friend the Wall jutting over the top of the opposite cliff, seven courses high. We off with boots and stockings, and, warily dodging the deep pools, get across the Irthing and scramble up the cliff. Following the Wall line, we cross a meadow, get over a wall, cross the road, and are at the east gate of Amboglanna.

N.B.—This is the straight, but not the orthodox, way of entering Amboglanna. It is now a picnickers' resort, and sixpence a head is charged for entrance, which is by the house gate on the north side.

Amboglanna was the largest station on the Wall, being $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres in extent, and was admirably placed, with natural protections on

three sides. Like Cilurnum, it has two gates on its east and west sides. That by which we enter, the east gate, is in excellent preservation, and here, as elsewhere, we find evidences of calamity in the blocking up of the north portal, and the raising of the level of the south. All this, however, has been cleared away, and we see the east gate as it was in its prime, with its splendid masonry, its guard chambers, and, scattered about on the ground, but apparently uninjured, the circular heads of the arches. Near this gateway the remains of three chambers have been exposed, in one of which is a hypocaust. The north gateway was destroyed when the farm-house was built. Of the two west gateways, the smaller—the single-arched one—remains. It is in good condition, the pivot-hole and the wheel grooves in the pavement being distinct. The south side of the station is in very good preservation; the rampart shows eight courses of facing stones, and is 6 feet thick. The gateway is a finer one than usual, the portals being each 11 feet wide; the west portal has been built up.

The whole of the interior of the station is a tumbled chaos of grassy mounds, lines, and depressions, which mark the sites of streets and public buildings. Notable among these are the guard-chambers of the gates, a very large buttressed building near the farm-house, and a depression in the middle which has been shown to have been the water reservoir of the station, the paved waterway leading to it being visible in Dr. Bruce's early time.

Amboglanna has given up a very large number of carved and inscribed stones, many of which used to be at the farm, but all have been removed to museums, especially to that in Tullie House, Carlisle.

On the occasion of the Pilgrimage of 1886 a fine altar, dedicated to Jove by Julius Marcellinus, of the first Cohort of Dacians, had just been unearthed, and I remember, as we were examining it *in situ*, a shepherd telling us that for years he had been accustomed to use the scrolled top which just projected from the turf as a seat. Not even the dustiest of Dryasdusts leaves Amboglanna without a few minutes enjoyment of the beautiful and extensive view to be seen from the cliff edge on the south of the station. The Great Wall "adapts itself" to the north

rampart of the station, and follows the south side of the high road, the field side facing stones being very perfect.

We proceed along the fields westward, keeping on the vallum. At about a mile west of Amboglanna we come upon that extra length of earthwork which has of late years so puzzled antiquaries. It was reserved for the Pilgrims of 1906 to prove by spade-work that this is none other than the famous Turf Wall—or, more correctly, Wall of Turves—which old writers and antiquaries always declared had preceded the Wall of Stone, but against the very existence of which recent authorities have cast their veto. Traces of the ditch of the Turf Wall had already been marked leading to the east gate of Amboglanna, and here it reappears, of the same dimensions as the vallum ditch of the stone wall. The Wall Vallum crosses northward until, at about a mile west of Amboglanna, it unites with the Turf Wall ditch. At a convenient break of the Turf Wall by a farm road just east of the woods in which are the Combe Craggs, spades were procured, and, to the satisfaction of many sceptics present, the displaying of thirteen layers of turves conclusively pointed to the reality of the Turf Wall.

Some of us poor know-nothings wonder why such trouble should have been taken to build up layers of turves into a rampart if the same defensive object could be attained by throwing up a mound of earth. It was explained that, whilst a wall of turves could be built with an almost perpendicular face, a mere earthen embankment would present too low an angle to be effective.

Beyond the road and the burn we enter the woods, and turn down by a steep, charming path through the heart of the tree and thicket world to view the famous Combe Craggs inscriptions. Here were Roman quarries, and the workmen of seventeen centuries ago have left *graffiti* on the sides of the excavations, the words "Faust. et Ruf. Cos" being very clear, and also "Matthrianus," but others are variously interpreted. 'Arry, of course, has left his marks also, and one bigger jackass than usual thought he would preserve the Roman lettering by painting it white. Still, it is fortunate that, so near to such a week-end-trippers' resort as Gilsland, any inscriptions are left at all. The contrast

between the soft beauty of these sylvan shades and the stern, rugged scenery amidst which so much of our time has lately been passed is sufficiently striking to induce the farthest gone of Wall lunatics to linger awhile. Aye! and we have known some of the species who have followed the descent to the bottom, where the Irthing dashes its dark stream from ledge to ledge of rock, and at a certain spot peeled and taken headers into a pool 10 feet deep of pure, cool water, and remained there till too late to pick up the Wall-bound main body.

From here it is a delightful walk by the Irthing and pleasant fields and lanes to Lanercost and Naworth: Perhaps they do not come within the scope of a Wall pilgrimage; but assuredly no Wall pilgrim I ever met failed to quit the Wall and give up a few hours to them. It is, however, reserved for a very few to have such a treat as we 1906 pilgrims enjoyed at Naworth, when a fair daughter of the House of Howard played cicerone to us from basement to leads of this fine old Border hold with a charm, a clearness, and a mastery of her subject which few of us will forget.

Limited sleeping accommodation may be had at the picturesquely situated little temperance inn at the bridge—a fact worth noting in a country where such accommodation is very scarce.

Resuming our journey from the Combe Craggs, we keep to the road which follows the line of the Wall, the north ditch being very distinct on our right, and the vallum on our left, having a beautiful prospect over the densely wooded country beyond the vallum. We pass Banks Head, and the Banks Inn with the swinging-gate sign, and then, the road making a southerly bend, we keep on to the rear of some cottages until we reach Hare Hill, where we see on our right hand a splendid face of the Wall, fourteen courses or 12 feet high. Let me state that this is really a faithful reconstruction by Lord Carlisle's steward.

Now from this point onward we shall see very little of the Wall itself—here and there a fragment of the core in a bank under a hedge, rarely a course of facing-stones, and an occasional trace of a mile castle. But the north Fosse and the vallum will accom-

pany us with tolerable fidelity to Carlisle, and the task of following *per lineam Valli*, if it is not rewarded by the contemplation of so many actual relics as heretofore, is pleasant and interesting.

We keep on through the fields. From Craggle Hill, where the north Fosse is deep and clear, we get a wide and beautiful view, ranging from Bewcastle and the Scottish hills on the right to Carlisle and the Solway in front, and to the Tindal and Castle Carrock fells, Skiddaw and Blencathara on the left. At Garthside Farm there is a piece of Wall in the hedge, 5 feet high. We pass by Howgill, Low Wall, and Dovecote, and strike across a broad meadow, cross the King Water, and ascend to the village of Walton, having lost all traces of the Wall. The inn here stands upon the Wall, and the village is full of very old cottages, built of clay and straw in layers, with huge oak beams and spacious chimney-corners.

From Walton we pass by the Sandsikes farm-house, noting the deep Fosse on our right, and strike straight along the line of the vallum, the Wall line being on our right, until we reach the private domain of Castlesteads, the site of a large and important station which is called Petriana, although without any direct evidence. The gardens of Castlesteads occupy the site of the ancient station, so that there are only the remains of the Fosse in the beautifully wooded grounds through which we pass. Like all the owners of properties containing relics of the Wall and its stations, Mr. Johnson is most courteous and painstaking in allowing us to examine his large and interesting collection of relics, ranging from the altars and inscribed stones in the summer-house to the delicate gems and intaglios within-doors, and in personally conducting us by woodland paths to the picturesque spot where the Wall crossed the Cambeck, the accompanying ditch being deeply cut in the red sandstone.

Petriana, for the giving of which name to this spot the only authoritative fact is that in the *Notitia* it is marked as the next station to Amboglanna, was destroyed in 1791 to give place to the present house and grounds. I have an old early eighteenth-century Cumberland guide-book which speaks of "vast marks of a castle" being visible near

the Cambeck. It is not necessary to detail narrowly the continuation of our route from this point. Necessarily, as the Wall keeps within the line of cultivation, and consequently amidst the dwellings of men, we cannot expect to find above ground such relics as abound in such wild districts as those through which we passed in Northumberland. Hundreds of cartloads of its stones have been removed within living memory; and although the underground labours of such untiring enthusiasts as Mr. and Mrs. Hodgson have resulted in the exact tracing of the course of the Wall and its accessories through Cumberland, after Amboglanna there are really very few points of interest to others than deep antiquaries.

However, we will continue to the end.

After Castlesteads we take to fields and byways the Wall itself being usually in the bank of a hedge, careful watching of which will occasionally reveal some of its core, and perhaps a facing-stone or two.

At Old Wall, a miserable spot, Roman stones are largely used in the cottages, but there is nothing of note until we reach Bleatarn—pronounced "Blettern." The Wall here runs to the north of the farm and of an ancient quarry, erroneously called a tarn, which enters into the composition of the place-name, and is probably under the rough, raised cart-track which we follow. The great mound on our left is probably old quarry refuse to which modern rubbish has been added. The western boundary of the long, broad space we traverse is formed by the Baron's Dyke, dividing the barony of Gilsland from that of the Bishop of Carlisle. The names of the hamlets we pass—Wallhead, Wallby, Wallfoot—will keep alive the significance of the grand old Roman monument to all time; but, candidly, the Wall has become by this part little more than a name, and as we trudge the long narrow lane which runs along its course, gradually approaching the great main road, we find for the first time our talk drifting into other channels, the tangible relics of the great object of our pilgrimage cease to be.

Finally, in a park across which runs a deep, broad ditch, we have to abandon our quest on this side of Carlisle, and strike into

the great road. We pass Drawdykes, a farmhouse built upon the site of an old pele-tower with Wall-stones, upon the parapet of which grin three heads, which are *not* Roman, get to the unsavoury suburb of Tarraby, and on through market-gardens to Stanwix—the “Staneshaw Bank” of the ballads—and at Hyssop Holm Well—a bank overlooking the Eden and Carlisle city—read on a couple of granite posts that at this spot the Wall and its Fosse descended to cross the river.

At Stanwix there would naturally have been a large and strong station to guard the Eden, but as its site is believed to be occupied by the church and churchyard, little is known about it—not even by what nationality it was garrisoned. It is believed to have been the Glanoventa of the Itineraries, and when the church was being restored a great many relics were unearthed, but more we know not. To the South-Countryman Carlisle is almost as disappointing a city as is the Tokyo of to-day to him who remembers it in the past. Judged by ballad-light it ought to be a quaint old collection of time-worn houses huddled about a picturesque market-place, and shadowed by a blunt, rough-and-ready castle of the true Border type. We look for a more or less appropriate setting to a series of scenes in which King Arthur and Guinevere, Sir Gawaine and Sir Kay, the bold Buccleugh and Kinmont Willie, Adam Bell and his faithful friends, Hobbie Noble, Dick o’ the Cow, Hughie Graeme, poor Jean Gordon and her idol, that poor creature the Young Pretender, and a host of picturesque rascals, pass over the stage, and we find “Merrie Carlisle” a very up-to-date city, with more than a fair allowance of slums, utterly unattractive, and not so interesting as many a place with not a tithe of its historical associations.

However, the Crown and Mitre Hotel is one of the very best in the North of England—some consolation for the stranger who, like the writer, has been condemned to spend a Sunday in Carlisle.

Between Carlisle and the site of the Wall end at Bowness on the Solway not one single stone of the Wall is visible *in situ* above ground, but between Grinsdale and Kirkandrews a mound marks its course. The

churchyard at the latter place is perhaps the site of a mile castle, as it is packed with Roman stones, and its position on the cliffs overlooking the river is a good one. At Burgh-on-the-Sands a castle has always been marked as existing on the right of the road, but the most recent excavations have revealed no traces whatever. Burgh Church, which has much Roman work in it, is a good specimen of the fortress-church of these once-ceaselessly-disturbed parts—indeed, the tower has every appearance of having been a “pele,” and is still cut off from the nave by iron gates. Away on our right, standing up from the dead level of this wide stretch of pasture-land, rises the monument which marks the spot where Edward I. died in his tent whilst waiting a favourable condition of the Solway to cross into Scotland. An old woman, says tradition, had predicted his death at Brough, and he had carefully avoided the place of this name in Westmoreland. We pass on to Drumburgh, four and a quarter miles, and just south of Watch Hill we see for the last time our faithful companion the vallum. At Drumburgh have been found the traces of a large mile castle measuring nearly an acre. The old Dacre fortified house here is a good specimen of its class; it is built of Wall-stones; its walls are very thick, and the rooms are large, with great beams and wainscotting. The view from the roof on a bright day, when the marsh is dotted with sheep, is very pleasing.

From Drumburgh we go to Port Carlisle, two miles. Port Carlisle was intended, as its name testifies, to have a great future, but it has never come, for, on account of the constant silting up of the harbour mouth, the trade expected to come here went to Silloth. It is a dead-and-alive little place, depending upon a few quiet-seeking summer visitors for its existence. Dr. Bruce saw the Wall standing here several feet high.

One mile from Port Carlisle we reach Bowness, and the end of our journey. The station was well placed on a raised promontory, but all that can be seen of it to-day is the west rampart with its fosse, which is to be wondered at when we think that it was one of the largest on the line of the Wall, and, as marking the terminus of that work and a seaport to boot, must have been a

place of great importance and much traffic, independently of its position as a guard against attack from Scotland. The Wall perhaps ran into the Solway; at any rate, large stones under water are pointed out as its foundations. My old Cumberland guide-book before referred to says: "It has a Fort, besides the Tracts of Streets and Pieces of old Walls."

Here I bring to a close a journey which is many times more interesting to make than to read about, and which possesses characteristics which render it unique among antiquarian journeyings in our country. Let it be clearly understood beforehand by the intending pilgrim that it bears no resemblance to our South-Country archæological outings; that there is no prancing in and out of nice brakes to see here a church, here a castle, here an historical mansion; that there are no tea-parties on pleasant lawns, no consumption of cakes and hot-house fruit in famous houses; but that there is a lot of good, stern, physical labour, and that, as a rule, the mid-day meal must be carried, and must be consumed where convenient, and thorough enjoyment will be the result.

As for the North-Country antiquary—well, it would be ungrateful in one who owes many of the happiest days of his life to his companionship not to say that he carries into his recreation exactly those characteristics which mark him as a citizen of the working world—keenness, thoroughness, caution, care, and, to help it all along, an irrepressible joyousness of demeanour which invests an assembly such as the Roman Wall Decennial Pilgrimage with a family gathering air.



Discovery of an Old English Psalter.

A FEW weeks ago Abbot Gasquet, the learned Benedictine whose name is familiar to all historical students, gave a representative of the *Tribune* newspaper some interesting facts, which are here reproduced, slightly condensed, concerning a valuable discovery he had made of an ancient English Psalter. He

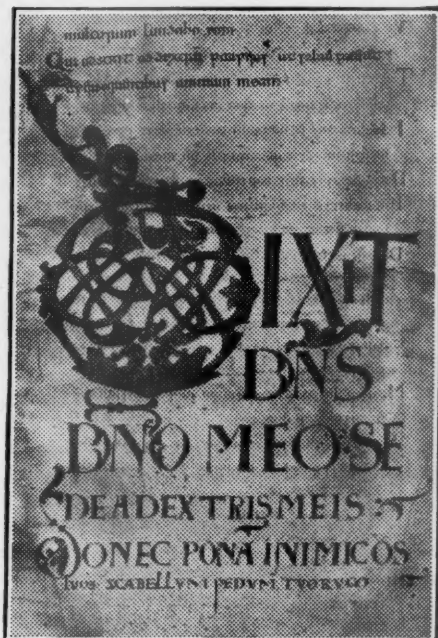
was recently on a visit to Mr. Turville Petre, of Bosworth Hall, Husbands - Bosworth, Leicestershire, where, in the library, he found the Psalter, which dates back, it is believed, to A.D. 970, and bears traces of Glastonbury authorship.

The Psalter was probably written in a religious house of the Benedictine Order. At the time of the Reformation it came into the possession of Archbishop Cranmer, as his signature on the first page of the calendar attests. This signature, "Thomas Cantuarien," at the top of the page, and also two others, "Arundel" and "Lumley," at the foot, are as clear and distinct as if they had been written three years ago, instead of at a distance of three or more centuries. "Arundel" is Henry Fitzalan, twelfth Earl of Arundel; and "Lumley," John, Lord Lumley, who died in 1609. The Earl of Arundel, who evidently acquired the Psalter with other manuscripts after Cranmer's death, bequeathed it to his son-in-law, Lord Lumley, and on the latter's death the whole collection was purchased by James I. for his son, Henry, Prince of Wales. On his decease it became part of the royal library, which eventually was presented to the nation by George III., and is now in the British Museum.

Abbot Gasquet could not conjecture how the Psalter became separated from the royal collection. It found its way into the Bosworth Hall library from the family of Fortescue, of Sladen, in Buckinghamshire. Elizabeth Fortescue was possessed of the Manor of Husbands-Bosworth in 1762, and she devised her estate to Francis Fortescue Turville, from whose descendant it has passed to the present owner, Mr. Turville Petre. But from 1609 until 1815, when a vague reference to it was made by a county historian, its travels are a mystery.

For inspection Dr. Gasquet uncovered the Psalter, which had been carefully packed away. In size it approximates to imperial quarto, and consists of 274 pages (137 folios) of thick parchment, bound in oak boards. Its back has an added strengthening of thin leather. The boards, the Abbot believes, are the original binding that was put on the splendid volume. To turn over the parchment pages is a revelation of the beautiful workmanship and the artistic taste of the

old tenth-century scribes. In the initial letters the artist did not use gold, but the subdued tints of blue and brown are almost as fresh as if they had been laid on last year.



[Photo. Bosworth.]

A DECORATED PAGE FROM THE NEWLY-DISCOVERED PSALTER.

The text may be judged by the three specimens which, by the courteous permission of the *Tribune*, we here reproduce.

The Psalter bears ample evidence of constant use. This is indicated by the thumb-marks on every page, of which a trace remains in the photograph. But beyond the fact that one or two of the sections are loose, the whole book is in perfect condition.

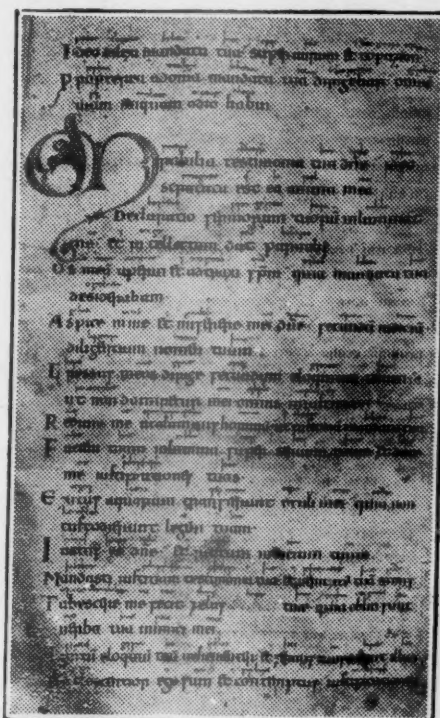
The volume opens with a calendar, written, as Abbot Gasquet considers, at a later date than the body of the book, and for which a finer quality of vellum has been used. Then follow ninety-one folios devoted to the Latin Psalter, including the extra psalm *Pusillus eram*.

Eight folios are next devoted to the Canticles used at Lauds with the psalms in the

liturgical office and the *Benedictus*, *Magnificat*, and *Nunc Dimittis*, *Te Deum*, and other prayers usually found at the end of such psalters. On folio 100 there is a short litany with prayers, written at some later date.

Twenty-four folios are occupied with a complete hymnal, comprising 101 hymns for the various canonical hours and seasons. At the close of the hymnal is a remarkable sketch of Christ in Majesty, which was never finished. Dr. Gasquet thinks that at a later date some one has gone over the drawing with a pencil.

Seven folios contain the canticles for the third nocturn of the monastic office, arranged



[Photo. Bosworth.]

A PAGE OF TEXT FROM THE NEWLY-DISCOVERED PSALTER.

in sets of three, and written in double columns. Three folios are set apart for the Preface and Canon of the Mass, and these were probably written late in the eleventh

century. Lastly, there is the Mass of the Blessed Trinity, with neums of about the same date.

For the critical description of the contents of the Psalter here reproduced, the *Tribune* contributor was indebted to Abbot Gasquet, who, having obtained the loan of the volume, set to work, in conjunction with his friend and fellow-worker, Mr. Edmund Bishop, to make a study of the manuscript. Mr. Bishop

second, and the one now known as the Vulgate. The Vulgate gradually superseded the Romana even in Italy, but Dr. Gasquet mentioned the curious fact that the Romana version is retained to the present day in St. Peter's itself. St. Augustine, when he came to England, brought with him the Romana version, and this was maintained, except perhaps in rare instances, until the Norman Conquest. Then came a gradual change, for the conquerors insisted upon the use of the Gallicana version to which they had been accustomed. This fact is evidenced in the Bosworth Psalter, for apparently in the twelfth or thirteenth century an attempt was made to utilize the pages of the volume for the purpose of writing a glossed commentary. In order to do this it became necessary to change the old version, to the one in use, and where the commentary has been written the version has been changed.

Dr. Gasquet hoped that the British Museum would acquire the Psalter. The present owners are willing to sell, and, he said, are also willing to accept the valuation of competent authorities. We sincerely trust that the trustees of the Museum may succeed in securing the volume; otherwise it is tolerably certain to follow so many other literary and bibliographical treasures across the Atlantic.



[Photo. Bosworth.]

A DECORATED PAGE FROM THE NEWLY-DISCOVERED PSALTER.

undertook the examination of the calendar and Abbot Gasquet of the Psalter generally. As the Abbot explained, "the whole in all its parts has been examined by each, and each of us is responsible for the whole."

The Abbot further explained that the version of the Psalms is that known as the Romana, which in some places has been corrected later into the Gallicana. Both these versions are those of St. Jerome, the Romana being the first, and the Gallicana the

The London Signs and their Associations.

By J. HOLDEN MACMICHAEL.

(Continued from p. 148.)

THE *Black Crow* was a sign in Goat Alley, near Old Street.* Goat Alley was in Whitecross Street.†

The *Black Dog* in Cock Alley, near Ludgate, was on the south side of Ludgate Hill, a house frequented by the dramatists and players belonging to the Blackfriars Theatre, that stood in Playhouse Yard. The immediate site of the theatre

* Bagford Bills (Harleian MSS., 5931, fol. 81, No. 231).

† Dodsley's *London and its Environs*.

was occupied or built on for the back premises of the Apothecaries' Hall.*

The *Black Dog* at Highgate.†

The *Black Dog* in King Street, Westminster.‡

The *Black Dog* in Fleet Street. "Lost from the *Black Dog* in Fleet Street a little spout silver tankard, a Cawdle cup, a cup with two ears, a little candlestick, a silver thimble, two money boxes, etc., with Three pounds five shillings in money and Linnen and laces, etc. Whoever gives notice that the things may be had again to the *Black Dog* in Fleet Street, near Fetter Lane, shall have forty shillings reward."§ In 1698 J. Bradley called the sign the *Derby Ale House*.|| The house may or may not be, since it was, at all events, in the same immediate neighbourhood, identical with the notorious *Black Dog* next door to the *Devil Tavern*, the shop of Abel Roper, who printed and distributed the majority of the pamphlets and ballads that paved the way for the Revolution of 1688. Roper was the original printer of the ballad that is said to have been greatly instrumental in driving James II. out of the kingdom—*Lillibullero*.

The *Black Doll*, the sign of the marine-store dealer, appears to be quite extinct in London; but, as some shop-bills in the possession of the late Mr. H. Syer Cuming, which I inspected, testify, two instances in comparatively late years existed—one in East Street, Walworth, the corner of Bronte Place, and another at 12, Walworth Road. The yarn about the old woman who left a bundle at a rag-dealer's in Norton Folgate, in which was afterwards found a black doll with a pair of ear-rings attached, is hardly worthy of notice with respect to the origin of the sign. I think the author of *Tavern Anecdotes* was originally responsible for it. The doll was represented as black probably to signify the

trade in disused clothes and faded finery which it is even now customary to export to Africa and other barbarous countries where coasting traders and other agents barter with the natives for more valuable ivory, gold-dust, etc. Full-dress liveries like those of the Lord Mayor's footmen were the prizes of the black doll profession, not now so closely identified with the rag-dealer as with the enterprising Hebrew dealers. There are, in fact, special markets for these liveries and uniforms, especially on the west coast of Africa, "where Nature puts on her most glorious apparel, and the great ones of the land are determined to have something to match."*

The *Black Fryer* in Blackfriars, No. 174, Queen Victoria Street, City, is probably a very old tavern, although it may not occupy its exactly original site. Stow alludes to one such sign further east. "In Thames Street," he says, "on the Thames side, west from Downgate, is Greenwich Lane of old time so called, and now Frier-lane, of such a sign there set up." The Wall-Brook ran down Greenwich Lane into the Thames, so that the sign in question could hardly be that mentioned by Stow. It is identical, therefore, with the *Black Fryer* in Blackfriars, probably, of which there is a token extant whose possession is ardently desired by collectors. It is engraved in Snelling's *Copper Coinage*.† Upon it a Dominican friar is represented with cross and rosary, the insignia of his calling, with an intimation across the field that the tavern was a Mum House, not that it was a conspirator's resort where things were said *sub rosa*, but that a strong kind of beer called "Mum" was sold there, which is said to have been introduced from Brunswick. It is noteworthy that there is still a Friar Street close by at No. 67, Carter Lane, and there is every probability that the sign is co-ordinate in its origin with the extension of the city's limits from Baynard Castle, which occupied the site of the western *Arx Palatina*, to Blackfriars in 1274, an extension made so as to enclose the Blackfriars monastery, then newly removed from Holbourn, that community having been

* *Beaufoy Tokens*, 1855 (No. 354).

† See Tomlin's *Perambulation of Islington*, 1858, p. 12.

‡ *Beaufoy Tokens*, No. 696.

§ *London Gazette*, March 27, 1676, quoted in Mr. F. G. Hilton Price's *Signs of Old Fleet Street at the End of the Eighteenth Century*, p. 387.

|| *Ibid.* There was a *Black Dog Alley* in East Smithfield, and a *Black Dog Yard* "near Vauxhall" and in Shoreditch (Dodsley's *London and its Environs*, 1761).

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* See *Waste Products*, by P. L. Simmons, p. 25, et seq.

† Burn's *Beaufoy Tokens*.

especially in the royal favour, as well as in that of the Lord Mayor.

The *Black Gown*. See the *Minister's Gown*.

The *Black Horse*. There are good horses, I believe, of every colour, but one has never heard it claimed for the black that it is generally possessed of more speed or endurance than the bay, the roan, or the brown chestnut. So that it is somewhat difficult to account for the frequency even to-day of the *Black Horse* as a London tavern-sign. The heavy breeds of the English horse, drawn from the northern parts of Europe, are very frequently black, but a full-blood black horse is very seldom met with. Youatt speaks of the heavy black of Lincolnshire and the midland counties as "a noble animal . . . almost beyond price if he could be rendered more active."* Is it this useful breed employed as a "pad" that gave rise to the sign of the *Black Horse*? It must have been a breed very extensively favoured to have become so popular on the signboard, although one of old Ray's proverbs speaks, as most proverbs do, very truly, when it says that "a good horse cannot be of a bad colour." Notes relating to no less than twenty-one instances of the sign of the *Black Horse*, in London alone, are in the writer's possession, besides the twenty-six given in the *London Directory* for 1879; but with the exception of the *Bell and Blackhorse*, it is worthy of remark that not one instance is even alluded to, apparently, in the *History of Signboards*.

The rod for their own back which the populace kept in pickle when they resented any effort on the part of a venal Government to narrow the operations of the gin scourge was exemplified on behaviour such as that of which they were guilty on a certain occasion at the *Black Horse* alehouse in Grosvenor Mews. In the afternoon of one Thursday in October, 1737, two well-dressed men entered the alehouse in question and, pretending to be the landlord's acquaintance—the latter being then from home—induced his wife to let them have a quartern of gin, which they put into a small bottle. This they were about to carry to a Justice (as was supposed) in order to inform against her,

* Youatt, *The Horse*, 1866, p. 348.

when the coachmen in the mews, being apprised of their action, seized and dragged them through the channels into Bond Street, where one of them was run over by a chariot and bruised in a desperate manner. The other was taken to the stable-yard in Hanover Street, where they ducked him several times. He was then conducted by the beadle to the end of Swallow Street, and again attacked by the mob, "who us'd him so roughly that 'tis thought his Life is in danger."*

Thomas Bowles, publisher in St. Paul's Churchyard, appears to have been the father of John Bowles at the *Black Horse* in Cornhill, one of Hogarth's earliest patrons, who is said to have bought many a plate from Hogarth by the weight of the copper. It is certain that the elder Bowles, of St. Paul's Churchyard, actually offered, "over a bottle," half-a-crown a pound for a plate just then completed.† *The History and Antiquities of the Abbey Church of St. Peter, Westminster*, in two vols., folio, by John Dart, was advertised as "Printed for Thomas Bowles, in St. Paul's Churchyard; and John Bowles at the *Black Horse*, in Cornhill."‡ The elder and younger Bowles also advertise "A New and Correct Map of Middlesex, Essex and Hertfordshire, with the Roads, Rivers, Sea-Coast, &c. actually surveyed by John Wharbuton, Esq: Somerset Herald, and F.R.S. . . . Price 10s. 6d. in Sheets, and 16s. on Cloth colour'd. This Map has 700 Coats of Arms of the Nobility and Gentry of those Counties, and is about six Foot long and four deep."§

Dr. James's *Medicinal Dictionary*, printed by the Society of Booksellers for Promoting Learning, is advertised by J. Crockatt at the *Black Horse*, near Fleet Bridge, in Fleet Street. James is said to have been assisted in this work by his friend Dr. Johnson, who has warmly eulogized his professional skill in his *Lives of the Poets*. Crockatt published at the *Black Horse* "JOHN DEAN'S Narrative: or The true Account of the Loss of the Ship SUSSEX, as sent by him to the Directors of

* *St. James's Evening Post*, October 27, 1737.

† *The Works of William Hogarth*, by Nichols and Steevens, 1808, vol. i., p. 18.

‡ *Daily Advertiser*, July 8, 1742.

§ *Ibid.*, circa 1742.

the *Honourable East India Company*." He also advertises "*The Deplorable State of the Colony of GEORGIA in America*. Written by the unhappy Landholders there, who are retir'd to South Carolina. Dedicated to General Oglethorpe."*

The *Black Horse* tavern in Old Boswell Court, Fleet Street, was, within Diprose's memory, "one of the best frequented and most jovial houses of its kind in London before the advent of music halls,—in fact it was the concert-room of that time."† The popular belief that Johnson's Court and Boswell's Court were so called after Dr. Johnson and James Boswell is only a vulgar error.‡

The *Black Horse* in Aldersgate Street, No. 114 or 115, existed so late as 1888, and possibly still exists. A Beaufoy token (No. 92) relates to a *Horse* in Aldersgate Street, probably the same.

There was a *Black Horse* in Golden Lane.§

The *Black Horse* until lately at No. 30, Oxenden Street, Haymarket, was evidently a well-known place in 1723 :

"This is to give Notice to all Ladies and Gentlemen, Lovers of Musick, that Mr. Tabel, the famous Instrument Maker, has 3 fine Harpsichords to dispose of, which are and will be the last of his making, since he intends to leave off Business. They are to be seen till the 25th of this Month, at his House in Oxenden-street, over against the black Horse, near Piccadilly. N.B. He has also some fine Aire-wood for furnishing the inside to dispose of."||

The *Black Horse* at the corner of Jermyn Street (No. 46, Haymarket) has the same sign in Strype's map of 1720.

From the *Black Horse* in the Broadway, Westminster, was advertised as stolen or strayed from the grounds of Mr. Philip Reading, at Little Holland House, between Kensington and Hammersmith, "a bay Gelding, 14 hands 3 Inches high, Goose rump'd, Lop-ear'd, with a Star on his Forehead, one white Foot behind, and a switch Tail."¶

* *Daily Advertiser*, March 5, 1742.

† *History of the Parish of St. Clement Danes*.

‡ *Cunningham's London*.

§ *Daily Advertiser*, June 23, 1742.

|| *London Evening Post*, May 30, 1723.

¶ *Ibid.*, October 29, 1723. See also *Charing Cross and its Neighbourhood*, 1906, p. 130.

"To be SOLD,

"A Light Berlin Chariot, arch'd and well carv'd, and a Pair of Harness, extraordinary good. Enquire of Mrs. Talbut, at the 'Black Horse' Inn in New Bond Street, over-against Grosvenor Mews."*

That the *Black Horse* was generally a travellers' inn is indicated by the frequency with which horses and vehicles are advertised to be sold at such a sign: A "Black Gelding," at the *Black Horse* in Coleman Street;† a "good one-horse Chaise," at the *Black Horse*, at the bottom of the Minories;‡ a "Very handsome light Landau," at the *Black Horse*, in Rathbone Place;§ and, "Lost on the 1st of July, 1723 (supposed to be dropp'd out of the Pocket by getting on Horseback, near Hanover Square) An Account of Sawyers Work done: Whoever will bring it to Mr. Deody (? Doody), at the 'Black Horse' in Monmouth Street, shall have reasonable Satisfaction, it being of no Use but to the Owner."||

"LOST on Sunday the 27th of May,

"A large mottled Spanish POINTER, with a stern Look, his Teeth broke, one Pap larger than the rest, when lost a Leather Collar, with a plain Brass Plate, and a Brass Swivel, with the Swivel broke. Whoever will bring him to the Green Man upon Epping Forest, or to the *black Horse* in George Yard, near Whitechapel Church, shall receive a Guinea Reward."¶

The *Black Horse* was the sign of the house which is now No. 62, Lombard Street, where it was hung out in 1740 by Messrs. Bland and Barnett, who called their house the *Black Horse* after the sign under which they had been established so many years a few doors eastward.**

At the *Black Horse* in Long Acre, an inn kept by his father, and much frequented by coachmakers, Thomas Stothard, the painter, was born.††

The *Black Horse* in Bow Street, Shug Lane, Great Queen Street, Water Lane, and

* *Daily Advertiser*, June 29, 1742.

† *Ibid.*, July 13, 1742. ‡ *Ibid.*, April 28, 1742.

§ *Ibid.* || *Weekly Journal*, October 5, 1723.

¶ *Craftsman*, July 14, 1733.

** F. G. H. Price's *Signs of Lombard Street*.

†† Wheatley's *London*.

in Finsbury Fields. See *Notes and Queries*, 10 S., Vol. vii., p. 475.

The *Black Horse* "near the Mews," mentioned by Mr. William Norman in a list of London Coaching Houses in 1680 (*Notes and Queries*, 10 S., Vol. viii., p. 1) is perhaps identical with the tavern which was pulled down to make way for the Coliseum in St. Martin's Lane (see *Charing Cross*, 1906, p. 174).

The *Black Horse and Bell*.*

(To be continued.)



At the Sign of the Owl.



THE book sales of recent years have revealed various fresh developments and new departures in the way of book-collecting, and one of the most marked features has been the enhanced demand for everything bearing upon the early history and settlement of America. The bibliographies

of the subject form a small library in themselves. There are bibliographies of the pre-Columbian discoverers of America, bibliographies of its early literature, colonial government, early history, native languages, as well as a large array of volumes dealing generally with books about the Continent. Without underrating the value of the labours of Henry Harrisse, Stevens, and other bibliographers, it may safely be said that the chief work of this kind—the only really comprehensive American bibliography—is Joseph Sabin's *Dictionary of Books relating to America*.

Its deficiencies are many, no doubt. The first volume appeared in 1868, and not only have a very large number of books and pamphlets relating to America been discovered since that date, but prices have been revolutionized. It is satisfactory, therefore, to hear that a new *Bibliographer's Manual of American History*, based on Sabin, but supplementing his deficiencies, has been

* *Beaufoy Tokens*, 1855, No. 466.

undertaken by two American bibliographers—Mr. T. L. Bradford and Mr. S. V. Henkels. This new work will extend to five royal octavo volumes, with an average of 1,600 titles in each volume. The last volume will include a double index—(1) short titles arranged alphabetically by States, and (2) of subjects. The prices realized for each item during the last forty years will be given.

À propos of America, I note that the two earliest items in American cartography are being offered for sale. Messrs. Henry Stevens, Son, and Stiles, of Great Russell Street, have for sale, on behalf of the owner, Prince Waldburg-Wolfegg-Waldsee, a volume of maps, which contains the two unique maps of the world, engraved in 1507 and 1516, which were discovered in the library of Wolfegg Castle by Professor Fischer six years ago. The map of 1507, long supposed to have been lost, was compiled by Martin Waldseemüller, a geographer of St. Die in the Vosges, where was published the famous little book, of the same date as the map, which first suggested that the new-found Western continent should be called "America because Americus [Vespucius] discovered it."

The peculiar interest of this map—a large wall-chart in twelve sheets—lies in the fact that reference was made to it in this little book, and that it was the first map in which America received its present name. A thousand copies were printed; only this one has survived. The later map of 1516 is similar in size, and was compiled by the same geographer; oddly enough, it does not give the name America to the New World, though it includes various details that had been added to geographical knowledge in the nine years that had elapsed since the publication of the earlier map. The modest price asked for these two cartographical rarities is £60,000.

The Provost of University College, London, contributes to the current number of the *International Journal of Apocrypha* a paper on the Old English poem of Judith, which is contained in the MS. known as Vitellius A. XV. at the British Museum. Among other contributions, there is an interesting

article by Canon Warner on the connexion of the Book of Tobit with the legend of Achiacharus, a legend so widespread in the folk-lore of the East. The *Journal* is published at 15, Paternoster Row, price sixpence.

Mr. Warwick Wroth has a new book in hand which will supplement his *London Pleasure Gardens of the Eighteenth Century*, entitled *Cremorne and the Later London Pleasure Gardens*. It will give an account of some of the more notable taverns and tea-gardens, which were so popular during the early part of the last century, in various parts of London and the suburbs. The work will contain much little-known information, derived from forgotten newspapers and stray hand-bills, and will be illustrated by many curious views, plans, scenes, and facsimiles. It will be published by Mr. Elliot Stock.

The London collector may also like to note that a volume entitled *Old London Memorials*, written and illustrated by Mr. W. J. Roberts, has been added to Mr. Werner Laurie's series of "Leather Booklets."

I note with much regret the death, on July 5, of Mr. J. Romilly Allen, F.S.A., at the age of sixty. Mr. Romilly Allen had for some years been editor of *The Reliquary* and of the *Archæologia Cambrensis*. Originally he was an engineer by profession, and his first book, published in 1876, was on the *Design and Construction of Dock Walls*; but for many years past he has been known as a distinguished archæologist. His *Early Christian Symbolism in Great Britain*, 1887, is a classic in its way. Mr. Allen's other publications included *Monumental History of the Early British Church*, 1889; *Early Christian Monuments of Scotland*, 1903; and *Celtic Art in Pagan and Christian Times*, 1904, the last named being one of Messrs. Methuen's series of "The Antiquary's Books."

A university memorial to the late Professor Pelham, President of Trinity, is being promoted at Oxford; it is to take the form of a studentship in connexion with the British School at Rome. A strong committee has been formed; Professor Bywater is acting as treasurer, and Messrs. Tracey, of Keble, and

Tod, of Oriel, as secretaries. The Chancellor, in asking to be associated with the movement, wrote that as an undergraduate he used to attend Professor Pelham's lectures, which invested three great periods of Roman history with all the dignity of science and all the fascination of romance.

I paid a visit the other day to the shop of Messrs. Henry Sotheran and Co., in Piccadilly, to see a remarkable collection of choice and valuable books and manuscripts, which will continue on view through the month of August. It is not often that so many bibliographical rarities are to be seen in the show-cases of one shop. Many of the manuscripts are of great historical and artistic interest; but the outstanding features of the collection are the liturgical books, the Shakespeareana, the Bibles, a splendid Caxton—a perfect copy of the *Golden Legend* (1483), for which £4,000 is asked—and a fine copy of Heineken's first edition of the *Biblia Pauperum* (ante 1450), one of the earliest of "block-books."

The liturgical books include a most desirable collection of various editions of the Book of Common Prayer, beginning with the first and second issues, March and May, 1549, of Whitchurch's edition of Edward VI.'s first Prayer Book, and Grafton's edition, also published in March, 1549, and ending with the American Prayer Book (Philadelphia) of 1828—thirty-four rare issues in all. The Shakespeareana include not only a remarkable series of the quartos, but a very choice set of the first four folios. Space would fail me to name a tithe of the beautiful and rare books and sumptuous bindings that adorn this collection of Messrs. Sotheran. A full descriptive catalogue, entitled *Bibliotheca Pretiosa*, embellished with twenty-six fine plates of titles, specimen pages, illuminated initials, bindings, etc., can be had for a modest half-crown.

Some interesting royal manuscripts, mostly of the Tudor period, have recently been arranged in a special case in the Manuscript Room of the British Museum. Among them is a small manual of prayers written in English on vellum, and said to have been the

copy used by Lady Jane Grey on the scaffold, February 12, 1553. On the margin are a few lines addressed to Sir John Gage, who at that time was Lieutenant of the Tower, and to her father, the Duke of Suffolk. Next to this may be seen a small volume containing a calendar and a table for calculating the movable feasts, written by Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset. On the flyleaf are a few verses from the Scriptures, and a statement to the effect that they were written the day before his execution, January 22, 1552. There is also a very small book bound in gold covers with open-leaf tracery, and containing a metrical version of some Psalms. This little volume is said to have been given by Anne Boleyn when on the scaffold to one of her maids of honour.

The second part of the Tebtunis Papyri, edited by Dr. B. P. Grenfell and Dr. A. S. Hunt, with the assistance of Professor E. J. Goodspeed of Chicago, was published by Mr. Henry Frowde in July. The first volume, published in 1902, dealt with the papyri obtained from the mummies of crocodiles; the new volume deals with the papyri found in the houses of Umm el Baragât (the ancient Tebtunis), most of the documents belonging to the first three centuries of the Christian era. An important literary fragment is that of the lost Greek original of Dictys Cretensis, who is referred to more than once in Chaucer. The present work, it may be recalled, is the result of excavations undertaken for the University of California, with funds provided by Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst.

Now that the holiday season is upon us I may mention that the same publisher, Mr. Henry Frowde, whose publications range from the most imposing and erudite of folios and quartos to attractive miniature editions of prose and verse, sends me three of the latest issues in his series of "The World's Classics." These are Leigh Hunt's *The Town*, Richard Cobbold's *Margaret Catchpole*, and R. H. Horne's *The New Spirit of the Age*, with brief introductions by Mr. Austin Dobson, Mr. C. K. Shorter, and Mr. W. Jerrold respectively. Series of reprints are so apt to run in grooves that it is refreshing to see a somewhat new line being taken. Leigh

Hunt's book is too well known to call for comment; but in this cheap and handy form—the volumes cost but a shilling a-piece—its pleasant and gossip chapters are sure to attract a host of new readers. Cobbold's story of the Suffolk tragedy, which closely follows the real events that once stirred the whole country, and Horne's revival of the idea which first inspired Hazlitt—a series of sketches of literary contemporaries—will both be new to the present generation, and the publisher has done a useful service in making them accessible in so convenient a form.

With such books in his pocket, the holiday-maker may go forth with the old English song on his lips—supposing the delayed summer to have at last arrived, *bien entendu*—

Oh for a booke and a shadie nooke,
Eyther in doore or out !
With the greene leaves whispering overhead,
Or the streete cryes all about.
Where I maie reade all at my ease,
Both of the newe and old ;
For a jollie goode booke whereon to looke
Is better to me than golde.

BIBLIOTHECARY.



Antiquarian News.

[We shall be glad to receive information from our readers for insertion under this heading.]

SALES.

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON'S two days' sale of books and manuscripts, concluded yesterday, comprised some interesting specimens of Horn Books, with the alphabet, words of two letters, and the Lord's Prayer, and ranging in date from 1750 to 1810, all exhibited by Mr. K. R. H. Mackenzie, in illustration of a paper read before the Society of Antiquaries in May, 1863. Mr. Quaritch purchased the series for £23. The sale also included a fine autograph letter on one page folio from George Washington, dated Mount Vernon, July 5, 1763, and addressed to Colonel Bassett at Eltham—£26 (Sabin); and an interesting MS. document on three pages folio, being the original warrant and schedule of stores for the celebrated voyage of discovery of Drake and Hawkins in 1595, £10 (Hiersmann).—*Times*, June 21.

Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge sold on the 8th inst. the following important books and MSS. from the library of the Dukes of Altemps, of the Piazza S. Luigi dei Francesi, Rome: Aristophanis Comediarum, editio princeps, Venet., Aldus, 1498, £22;

Aristotelis Opera, *editio princeps*, 4 vols. (of 5), Aldus, 1495-98, £41; Berlinghieri, Geographia in Terza Rima, Firenze, 1481, with early metal maps, £81; Capodistria, Itinerario de Terra Santa (Perugia, 1474), £20; Carazuolo di Neapoli, Dialogo de Palimaco et de Piliarcho (Napoli, Rissinger, c. 1472), £16 10s.; Cavallcha da Vico, De Fructu della Lingua e Specchio di Croce, Firenze, c. 1493, £21; Cereemonie Sacre Ecclesie Romane, 1560, fine binding for Pope Sixtus V., £26; Eymologicon Magnum Græce, large paper, Venet., Z. Calliergus, 1499, £21; Florus et Sextus Rufus, MS. on vellum, Sæc. XV., fine Italian decorations, £106; Eustathii Commentaria in Homerum Græcè, *editio princeps*, printed upon vellum, 4 vols., Romæ, A. Bladus, 1542-51, £245; Isocrates, Orationes Græcè, *editio princeps*, Mediol., 1493, £32 10s.; Libellus de Natura Animalium perpulchre Moralizatus, 1524, £90; Lefevre, Le Recueil des Histoires de Troyes, Lyon, M. Topie, etc., 1490, £176; Maximilianus, Epistola de Hispanorum in Orientem Navigatione, Romæ, 1523, £30; Miechow, Chronica Polonorum, Cracoviae, 1521, £18; Politiani Miscellanea Centuriæ Primæ, Florent., 1481, printed upon vellum, £100; Pronosticatio in Latino (39 ll.), Venet., c. 1510, £21; Pronosticatione o Vero Iudicio Vulgare, Venet., 1511, £30; Ptolemæi Geographia, Argent., 1513, £74; Legenda Sanctorum Trium Regum, Mutinæ, 1480, £19; Sextus Aurelius Victor, Romæ, c. 1471, £24; Fr. Silvester, Apologia de Conventientia Institutum Rom. Ecclesie, fine Medicean binding (Pope Clement VII.), 1525, £32; Suetonii Vitæ, *editio princeps*, Roma, P. de Lignamine, 1470, £62.—*Athenæum*, July 13.

PUBLICATIONS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

The most important paper in the new volume (Vol. XX.) of the *Surrey Archaeological Collections* is "Stoke D'Abernon Church," by Mr. P. M. Johnston—a very full and careful account of a charmingly situated ancient church, which underwent a terrible mauling in a "restoration" which took place some forty years ago. The drastic maltreatment of that date destroyed many ancient features of a very interesting building. Mr. Johnston, after stating the various changes then made, and lamenting the destruction wrought, describes very effectively the history of the church, and, by the help of various paintings, engravings, etc., still in existence, its condition and appearance prior to the destructive "restoration" and enlargement of 1866 and subsequent years. There are several appendixes to the paper, including one of special importance. This is a long note on "Thirteenth-Century Church Chests," including a general descriptive list of such relics in alphabetical order of counties. This note and the paper which precedes it are very freely illustrated by good photographic plates and figures in the text from Mr. Johnston's own admirable drawings. The volume also includes "A Rental of the Manor of Merstham in the year 1522," a date when the manor was still monastic property, communicated by Lord Hylton; a brief description of "The Earthwork at

Lagham," near Godstone, by Mr. H. E. Malden, who also writes on "Villénage in the Weald of Surrey"; and illustrated papers on "Remains of an Ancient Building at Rotherhithe," by Mr. P. Norman; "Recent and Former Discoveries at Hawkshill," by Mr. R. A. Smith; and "The Manor House, Byfleet," by Miss F. J. Mitchell.

In the new part of the *Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall* (Vol. XVII., Part I.), Mr. W. P. Carlyon-Britton has a good paper, with illustrations, on "Cornish Numismatics," in which the writer deals with coins minted within the bounds of the county. Another interesting paper is that by Mr. Thurstan C. Peter on the beautiful story of "Tristan and Iseult," with a fine illustration of a Sicilian coverlet, dating from about A.D. 1400, now in the Victoria and Albert Museum, the fourteen quilted panels of which contain scenes from the early part of the story of Tristan. Mr. P. Jennings writes briefly on "The Mayoralty of Truro," and the Rev. S. Baring-Gould concludes his "Cornish Church Dedications"—a series of papers forming a most remarkable contribution to the literature of hagiography. The part also includes papers on botany, ornithology, and other aspects of science which do not come within our purview. The present issue well sustains the high reputation of the Cornish Institution's *Journal*.

PROCEEDINGS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.—June 26.—Mr. Carlyon-Britton, President, in the chair. Messrs. H. R. Garbutt, George Ing, and F. H. Oates were elected members.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. Morrieson read a paper on the "English Silver Coins of James I." He classified his subject into three periods—namely, first, the EXVRGAT type, so called from the commencement of its reverse legend, 1603-04; second, the QVÆ DEVS, similarly named from the familiar motto, *Quæ Deus conjunxit nemo separet*, adapted by James to commemorate the union of the Crowns of England and Scotland, 1604-19; and the third, a continuation of this type under William Holle as chief engraver to the Mint, 1619, to the date of the King's death in 1625. A special feature of the monograph was Colonel Morrieson's elucidation of a difficulty which has always puzzled numismatic students. Most of the money is undated, and to determine the year of issue of a particular piece and its place in chronological order, the usual course would be to refer to the mint-mark and check it with the records of the Mint; but in this reign several of the mint-marks were used more than once, and therefore the actual date of the coins bearing them has remained uncertain. By a system of subdividing the whole coinage of the reign into a sequence of variations in the workmanship of the dies, particularly in relation to the bust, titles, and punctuation, Colonel Morrieson has been enabled to solve the problem and assign each doubtful coin to its true year. Amongst the coins exhibited were an unpublished 3Æ of Allectus, reading on the reverse FELICITAS SEC, with the London mint-mark in the *exergue*, by the President;

a quarter-stater of Cunobeline, *Evans ix.*, 13-14, but reading CVNA, found at Kettering; a British stater reading EP above the horse, found at Tonbridge; a silver piece with EPA in a similar position, by Mr. W. C. Wells; a noble of Richard II., bearing two pellets in the first quarter of the royal shield, and other variations, by Mr. L. A. Lawrence; and a variety of the Edinburgh groat of James III., by Mr. H. W. Taffs. Presentations to the library were received from the President and Mr. A. H. Baldwin.

Note.—In the report of the last meeting, on May 29, (*ante*, p. 274), it should have been stated that Mr. Nathan Heywood contributed an account of some Roman brass coins found at Lincoln, which he exhibited.

The Connaught meeting of the ROYAL SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF IRELAND was held at Athlone from July 2 to 6. The places visited included the castle of Athlone; the old Celtic cross at Twyford, containing a remarkable panel representing a stag hunted by a hound; the islands of Lough Ree; the famous ruins at Clonmacnoise, including the ruins of the "Seven churches," two round towers, three crosses, the nuns' chapel, the castle, and many inscribed slabs and fragments; and the old town of Roscommon, with its ruins of abbey and castle.

At a meeting of the ROYAL ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE on July 3, Mr. W. H. St. John Hope read a paper on "Excavations at Wigmore Abbey, Herefordshire, in 1906."

Members of the YORKSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY and the THORESBY SOCIETY made a joint excursion to Seamer and Scarborough on July 3. At Seamer Mr. J. Bilson, F.S.A., described St. Martin's Church. The church, he said, in its main structure, represents a reconstruction of mid-twelfth century date, and follows the type of plan universally adopted in the Wold churches of this period in having an aisleless oblong nave and square-ended chancel, with, in this case, a western tower, the lower part of which remained until it was destroyed for the erection of the present tower towards the middle of the last century. With the exception of this and the east end of the chancel the twelfth-century structure is practically complete, and therefore of considerable interest.

At Scarborough the afternoon was spent in the parish church and in the castle on the hill. The castle walls, the vallum, and keep have recently been handed over by the Woods and Forests Department on a thirty years' lease to the corporation, who have cleared out the basements of the keep and forebuilding. They have removed the debris from the well in the vallum to a depth of about 177 feet, and they have bared the fine plinth of the keep.

Mr. Thomas Boynton, F.S.A., gave the visitors an account of the pottery and relics which have been found during the clearing, and which had been thoughtfully displayed on tables for the inspection of the Society. Among the pieces of pottery were fragments of green glazed mediæval ware as early as the fourteenth century; pieces of Cistercian ware, dark brown glazed pottery, such as that found at Fountains

and Kirkstall, fragments of German stone ware, and pieces of large vessels in white glaze, probably Italian. There were stone missiles for catapults, iron cannon-balls and shells and splinters of shells; pieces of chain and plate armour, a number of clay tobacco-pipes, horses' teeth, tusks of wild-boar, and tines of red deer. Most interesting, too, was a number of unfinished farthings of Charles I., together with a large quantity of copper scrap or clippings of the metal from which they had been struck. Mr. Boynton communicated with the British Museum authorities respecting these specimens of the coiner's art, and they say that the right to issue these farthings was granted, in 1626, for a period of seventeen years to the Dowager-Duchess of Richmond and Sir Francis Crane.

The DORSET ANTIQUARIAN FIELD CLUB had an excursion on June 20 to the valley of the Pydel and to Buckland Newton. At Little Pydel the Rev. C. W. Dicker called attention to traces of a British valley settlement. He had, he said, been in correspondence on the subject with Mr. Gould, the chairman of the Earthworks Committee of the Society of Antiquaries, who had expressed the opinion that the remains of the settlement belonged to an extremely remote age, probably Palæolithic, and that they were the enclosures in which the stock-raising people who occupied these downs kept their stock safe from the attacks of wolves and also of human enemies in time of war. They would in the course of their journey that day pass a large number of these enclosures, many of them upon the hills, and undoubtedly used as places of refuge in time of war. Pydelhinton Church was visited under the guidance of the rector, Rev. J. E. Hawksley, who briefly gave the history of the church and described the fabric. He called attention to three brasses of interest, the oldest of the date 1445, and also to the sedilia and the little old piscina. There were five bells in the tower. On the north side of the chancel outside the church he invited admiration of the beautiful moulded doorway. Driving on to South House, the party, halted to view the ancient "Common-field Acres," which are still clearly visible in the sloping fields. At Pydelrethide Church the Vicar, the Rev. C. W. Dicker, pointed out the chief features of interest. In the capitals on one side of the chancel arch they had genuine Norman work of the twelfth century, and on the other side a Tudor reproduction of the same. He pointed out traces of the rood-screen, the sockets of the rood-beam, and the stairway leading to the rood-loft. The tower, the most important part of the present building, was erected in 1487, as was recorded in a very quaint inscription in bad and difficult Latin carved across the exterior. The south aisle appeared to be of the same date as the tower, but the north was a little later, probably a little after 1500. The chancel was of late fourteenth-century work, and what was now a vestry, and was formerly known as the chapel of the Holy Trinity, was built about the middle of the fourteenth century, so that the church as it now stands was a fourteenth and fifteenth century building, with a little Norman work preserved in it. The font was thirteenth-century—Early English built of a block of marble from the

Purbeck beds. The carved wooden cover of the font, probably Jacobean, was interesting and peculiar to Dorset. The excursion was continued to the secluded village of Plush, and Alton Church, and Buckland Newton. A party walked from Plush over Ball Hill and Church Hill through a "Roman Camp of Observation" (overlooking the Vale of Blackmore), rejoining the brakes at Alton Pancras. At Buckland Newton the Rev. Canon Ravenhill described and outlined the history of the church, and entertained the visitors to tea.



The eighteenth CONGRESS OF ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES was held at Burlington House on July 3, Lord Avebury presiding. After the transaction of routine business, it was explained that, owing to the serious illness of Mr. Chalkley Gould, no formal report from the Earthworks Committee could be presented; Mr. Gould was, however, preparing a bibliography of publications on the subject during the past year. It was understood that much work had been accomplished in a subject that has become very attractive to archaeologists.

Dr. Laver gave a brief account of work that had been done in exploring the Red Hills in Essex. These consisted of deposits of burnt earth, generally containing fragments of late Celtic pottery. They were found along creeks and the seashore at about 5 feet above present high-water mark, and were surrounded by a rough moat. That they were not refuges for cattle was proved by the fact that high ground often adjoined them. They were distinct, and not part of any general settlement. Dr. Laver asked that other societies whose counties bordered on the sea should look out for similar mounds and record them. It was believed that they were to be found in Lincolnshire, Suffolk, and Kent, and probably in other counties.—On the motion of Mr. Alfred Nutt, it was agreed by the Congress to ask its component societies to assist the Folk-Lore Society in the collection of all printed matter relating to folk-lore in reference to counties.—A paper by Dr. Copinger was read, giving an account of his method in preparing his monumental work on *Suffolk Records*, which has brought together references to all publications of the Record Office, the MS. collections in the British Museum and the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and most other sources. He strongly urged the paramount importance of the preparation of such works of reference, in order that histories of counties might be adequately treated. It was decided to print and circulate Dr. Copinger's paper, and to tender to him the thanks of the Congress.

An account was given of the replies received to a paper sent out to secretaries asking for information as to the calendars published by societies on various subjects, such as Church Bells and Plate, Feet of Fines, Inq. post Mortem, etc.—On the motion of Mr. Fry, a committee was appointed, with power to add to its number, to take steps to make, through various sub-committees, bibliographies of such calendars and archaeological records, and to arrange for publishing them and keeping them up to date. A proposal to publish a third list of printed parish registers was referred to this committee.

VOL. III.

On June 20 the members of the EAST HERTS ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY visited the Berkhamstead and Bayford district. The chief places of interest seen were the churches at Little Berkhamstead, Essendon, and Bayford, and the old houses at Roxford and Bayfordbury. The chief features at Little Berkhamstead Church are an altar table (a memorial to Bishop Ken, born here in July, 1637); a pre-Reformation bell, inscribed "Ave Maria gracia plena Dominus tecum benedic'a tu in mulieribus"; and a memorial to Cromwell Fleetwood, the Protector's grandson, and his wife Elizabeth. At Essendon are memorial brasses, an alabaster monument, and a handsome gun-metal bowl, used at one period for baptism. Bayford Church has an Elizabethan recessed tomb, with effigy of Sir George Knighton.—Mr. H. T. Pollard read a paper on the three churches which have stood on the site. Roxford was formerly a moated manor-house of the Elizabethan period, and an account of it and its owners was given by Mr. W. F. Andrews. Bayfordbury House, which was built in 1760 by Sir William Baker, contains the celebrated portraits of the Kit Cat Club and many literary treasures. A paper thereon was read by the Rev. J. J. Baker.—On July 11 the Society had an excursion to the old town of Ware, where the Priory and some interesting old houses were visited. In the course of the afternoon the American Ambassador, the Hon. Whitelaw Reid, unveiled a tablet in the Parish Church to the memory of the Rev. Charles Chauncy, who was Vicar of Ware 1627-1633, emigrated to America, and became President (1654-1671) of Harvard College.



At a meeting of the HULL SCIENTIFIC AND FIELD NATURALISTS' CLUB, held on July 3, the president, Mr. T. Sheppard, F.G.S., read a paper on "The Roman, Saxon, and Dane in East Yorkshire." Mr. Sheppard's excavations and researches have extended over many years. In his address, Mr. Sheppard first dealt with the probable state of East Yorkshire before the landing of the Romans. At that early period the Brigantes and Parisii occupied the districts bordering the Humber. These people were by no means savages. They had a coinage of their own, and were also familiar with war chariots, one of which Mr. Sheppard had recently unearthed. Of the Romans and their work there are many traces in East Yorkshire. Roads, villas, and cemeteries were described, as well as dozens of "finds" of various kinds, such as vases, coins, brooches, etc. Perhaps the most important discovery in recent years relating to this period was examined by the author two years ago—viz., the Roman villa at Harpham. Of the Saxons, likewise, there are very many relics in the district. Several cemeteries have been excavated, and have yielded well-made and artistically-ornamented jewellery, weapons, etc. In the churches also there are several evidences of the Anglo-Saxon occupation. Of the Danes, strangely enough, but few relics occur. The place-names, however (the "bys," "thorps," and "thwaites"), are good proof of Danish occupation, in addition to which many interesting references from early writers were given.

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THE BERKS ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY made an excursion in June to Great Coxwell, Coleshill, Highworth, and Buscot. Among the many places visited not the least interesting was the Coxwell great Tithe Barn, which the Rev. P. H. Ditchfield said was one of the finest in England. It was not so large as some others, and was surpassed in size by Cholsey barn, now destroyed, and Tisbury barn, near Salisbury, was also a serious rival. But they would not find a better preserved barn of its kind. It belonged to the Cistercian Abbey of Beaulieu. Coxwell Manor was given to that Abbey by King John in 1204. The barn was evidently of fourteenth-century construction, and as they drove to Highworth they would see a very similar building of the same kind, though of smaller size. Up to the year 1835 all tithes were paid in kind—*e.g.*, a tenth part of all the crops of grain, fruit, herbs, peas, beans, hay, straw, and wool, was given to the clergy; so that all tithe-owners, abbots, rectors, vicars, and others, were obliged to have barns in which to store their produce. Hence, in mediæval times there were tithe barns in nearly every parish in England, and these picturesque old buildings played an important part in the agricultural system and mediæval life of our ancestors. Some had single or double transepts, and were divided into nave and aisles by arcades of stone or timber. They saw the immense high towering timbers that supported the roof of a building 152 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 51 feet high, and walls 4 feet thick. This was not so much a tithe barn as a grain barn. Beaulieu Abbey owned the manor, and farmed it, having a bailiff there who looked after their property. They had seen the brass of John and William Mores in the church. William Mores was described as sometime farmer at Cokyswell, and when the Abbey was dissolved he obtained the manor and farmed it for himself, as his own master. Antiquaries would be interested in the fact that from this family descended Edward Rowe Mores, who projected a history of Berks, but did not progress very far with the work. The manor was purchased from the Mores by Sir Henry Pratt of Coleshill, but the barn and manor house did not descend with the manor, and were sold by Lady George Pratt Richmond, alias Webb, in 1700, and for 100 years they remained in his family.

On June 22 a party of members of the BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY visited York. From Micklegate Bar a walk along the city wall to Skeldersgate Postern, passing on the right Baile Hill, through old Skeldersgate, Ousebridge, High Ousegate, the Pavement (noting on the way the house in which Sir Thomas Herbert, Bart., was born), brought the party to Fossgate. The Merchants' Hall was next seen. When the Merchants' Company was in its prime no one could commence in business in York without its sanction. The hall, with its chapel, is one of York's most interesting possessions, recalling days gone by, when the merchants met here to manage the business affairs of the company and the city, and attended service to ask for a blessing on their home and foreign enterprises. Services are still held in it, and also the masons meet there occasionally to engage in some of their mystical functions. The motto over the gateway, "Dieu

nous donne bonne aventure," is a very suitable one. The main hall has an open timbered ceiling, and is 65 feet long and about 40 feet in width. Some old paintings are to be seen, and altogether the old hall is well worth a visit. The party afterwards visited the Minster. Afterwards, in conclusion, a few moments were given to St. William's College and St. Mary's Abbey.

On July 13 members of the same Society made an excursion to Richmond, North Yorkshire, under the guidance of Mr. Harry Speight. Visits were paid to the Castle, the tower of the Grey Friars' Convent, and the Parish Church, and a most enjoyable walk was made to Easby Abbey, the way thither being by the low road near the river Swale and the return by a high road commanding lovely views over the town and surrounding country. Assembled amid the Abbey ruins, a short address was given by Mr. Speight summarizing the history of the building.

Members of the NEWCASTLE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES on July 6 visited the Haltwhistle Burn Camp. Rainy weather had the effect of limiting the number who took part in the excursion. The party, on arrival at Haltwhistle, proceeded to the parish church. The edifice appears to have been built about the year 1250. In the chancel is a series of very fine monuments, including a recumbent effigy of an armed knight, which is supposed to represent a member of the Blenkinsop family. There are in the same part of the church three grave-covers. The designs of the crosses upon these are of exceptional beauty. The inspection of the camp, of which Mr. J. P. Gibson of Hexham supplied important details, amply repaid those who undertook the walk. The camp lies upon the Stanegate, which has been traced from beyond Gilsland to the North Tyne, opposite Wall Railway-station. Much of it is still used as a road. It was along the Stanegate that Edward I. journeyed, by slow and painful stages, during his last illness, when marching to attack the Scotch in the year 1307.

The second summer meeting of the DURHAM AND NORTHUMBERLAND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY was held at Wensley, Middleham, and Jervaulx on June 20, but the weather was very unpropitious. Mr. W. H. Knowles described the churches at Wensley and Middleham. The former contains a very fine brass of the fourteenth century, and said to be Flemish. At Middleham Mr. Knowles said they were at that moment in a district peculiarly wrapped up with the Neville family. He thought the greater part of the church as it was to-day was due to one of the family who did so much at Raby in the fourteenth century. As one of the Wardens of the Marshes on the Borders, he was instrumental as a messenger of peace between England and Scotland at that time. The early portion of Middleham Church was Early English. The arcade must have been of that early period. There had been a considerable number of alterations made in the rebuilding. Part of the chancel framework was no doubt of the thirteenth century. Several of the windows to be seen were the original ones. The tracery was good, better than they found in the

north of Northumberland, where the work was crudest. The latest portion of the church was the tower. There was a monument to Thornton in the tower.

Middleham Castle was next visited. Warwick, known as the "King-maker," lived here for a considerable time, and it was at Middleham Castle that Richard gained his bride. In the thirteenth century the castle came by marriage into the family of Neville. It is best known as the scene of some of the chapters in *The Last of the Barons*. The remains are extensive, the keep, flanking tower, and gateway being the most important.

In fine weather the members of the CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY had a most pleasurable excursion on July 11 through the Crosby and Orton districts of Westmorland. Meeting at Shap, about eighty members drove to Wicker-slack Moor, where Mr. W. G. Collingwood, F.S.A., described the ancient camp and two stone circles. The drive was resumed from the fells to Maulds Meaburn. The visit to Meaburn Hall was most interesting, and Mr. J. F. Curwen, F.S.A., Kendal, gave an instructive account of the history and structure of the Hall, which, though now used as a farm, retains many of its original features. Passing through the parish, attention was called to Crosby Hall, which has a noble history, going back to the time when Earl Gospatrick, after the Battle of Hastings, probably found shelter within its walls. Nearly four centuries ago it passed by marriage to the Pickering, and thence to the Lowthers. Crosby Ravensworth Church, perhaps the finest specimen in Westmorland of an Early English ecclesiastical building, was also visited, and its chief features pointed out by the Rev. C. J. Gordon, Rector of Great Salkeld, and late Vicar of Crosby.

The tour was resumed the next day, July 12, when Mr. W. G. Collingwood acted as guide to Castle How Hill and the Roman station at Water Crook. Kendal Castle was described by Mr. J. F. Curwen, and after luncheon a visit to the British camp at Castle Steads, near Oxenholme, concluded the tour.

CAERWENT EXPLORATION FUND.—The general meeting of the subscribers to the fund for excavating the Roman city of Venta Silurum was held recently at Caerwent. Lord Tredegar, who is not only by far the largest subscriber, but has also bought fresh land for excavation, was in the chair. The hon. treasurer, in presenting the accounts for last year, pointed out that, as the work of the present season promised to be exceptionally interesting, it was hoped that sufficient funds would come in to make a long season's work possible. After the meeting, Mr. A. E. Hudd conducted the subscribers over the excavations that have already been carried out this season. These have brought to light some extraordinarily massive foundations, which appear to be those of a public building of importance, the first that has been discovered in the city. The work for the rest of the season will consist in completing the exploration of this building and in the excavation of a house to the south of the one that was uncovered last year.—*Times*, July 15.

Other meetings and excursions have been the annual meeting of the SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY at Shepton Mallet on July 9 to 11, when many churches and other places of interest were visited; the meeting of the WILTS ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY at Swindon on July 3 to 5; the geological excursion of the DORSET FIELD CLUB from Swanage to Weymouth on July 9; the excursion of the HALIFAX ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY to Triangle on July 6; the visit of the archaeological section of the CYCLISTS' TOURING CLUB to Kingston-on-Thames on June 22; and the annual excursion of the WATERFORD ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY on July 9 to Lismore, where the Duke of Devonshire's beautiful castle and grounds were kindly thrown open to the visitors.



Reviews and Notices of New Books.

[Publishers are requested to be so good as always to mark clearly the prices of books sent for review, as these notices are intended to be a practical aid to book-buying readers.]

THE SCALACRONICA OF SIR THOMAS GRAY.
Translated by the Right Hon. Sir Herbert Maxwell, Bart. With 102 heraldic shields in colour.
Glasgow: James MacLehose and Sons, 1907.
Crown 8vo., pp. xxii, 195. Price 24s. net.

Sir Herbert Maxwell has placed all students of Scottish history under a great debt of obligation by his scholarly translation of a very valuable contemporary chronicle of fourteenth-century events, which has hitherto been far from accessible. The value and importance of Sir Thomas Gray's record have long been known and recognized. In 1355 Gray was Edward III.'s warden of Norham Castle on the Tweed, and just within the English Border—a post where, naturally, "alarums and excursions" were serious and frequent. In the course of a raid in August of the year named, planned by the Earl of March, and executed by Sir William Ramsay, of Dalhousie (then written "Dalwalsey"), Sir Thomas was lured into a carefully prepared trap. His force was hopelessly outnumbered, and he with his son was taken prisoner. The ransom demanded not being forthcoming, the Grays, father and son, remained prisoners in Edinburgh Castle for two years. During his captivity he found the Castle library a great resource, and planned a history of Britain, beginning, after the fashion of old-time chroniclers, with the creation of the world. All the earlier part of Sir Thomas's work is practically copied from his various authorities, and is of little importance. The real value of the work is to be found in that part which deals with events covered by the experience of his father and himself. Here we get history at first hand, and of special value, as Sir Herbert Maxwell points out, because it was "written by a soldier, who naturally viewed affairs from a different standpoint to that of the usual clerical annalist." This contemporary narrative deals with Scottish history during

the reigns of Edward I., II., and III., and it is that portion—"when the author either was personally engaged in the scenes described, or heard of them from those who had been actors in the scene"—which Sir Herbert here presents in an excellent translation. We have no space for quotation, but for vivid war sketches the reader should turn to the account of Bannockburn, to the story of the encounter between the chronicler's father with his twenty-six men-at-arms and Walter de Bickerton's troop of 400 Scotsmen, and to other similar passages. Sir Thomas's narrative also throws much light on the political events of the time. But it is unnecessary to dwell upon the value of this remarkable record. Its name of *Scalacronica*, or *Ladder-Chronicle*, Sir Thomas tells us, was given to him in a dream by a Sibyl, but it doubtless alludes to the crest adopted by the Gray family—a scaling-ladder. An important feature of the volume is the series of 102 heraldic shields—the arms of the principal English and Scottish knights mentioned in the chronicle—in colour. The book, which is well indexed, and in every way handsomely produced, is issued in a very limited ordinary edition of 185 copies, with 95 more on hand-made paper, and bound in half-vellum, at two guineas net. The translation is of excellent quality throughout.

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DEVON. By S. Baring-Gould, M.A. With thirty-two illustrations and two maps. London: Methuen and Co., 1907. Pott 8vo., pp. viii, 316. Price 2s. 6d. net.

This tasteful little volume is the most recent issue of Messrs. Methuen's useful and pleasant series of "Little Guides" to the English counties. The thirty-two photographs of Devonshire, which abounds in such charming and varied scenery, are aptly chosen and well executed. Tourists will find this book handy and, for the most part, helpful. Mr. Baring-Gould's name rightly carries a good deal of weight, and we had quite hoped great things of a book of this character that deals with Mr. Gould's native county; but the plain fact is becoming more and more manifest—namely, that Mr. Gould in recent years has written too much, and after a careless fashion. Several of his recent descriptive volumes have been sadly thin, and not infrequently inaccurate. This guide-book, covering the whole of a very big county, bears obvious traces of haste and carelessness. It has many quaint stories and weird legends, for which Mr. Gould has so strange a fancy, interpolated here and there, and some parts make quite interesting reading. But any experienced ecclesiologist or antiquary will soon find that it is untrustworthy. The present writer, who has known Devonshire well for over forty years, was at first inclined to welcome this attractive-looking little volume with some keenness; but the more it was studied, the greater became the disappointment. The blunders are bad and frequent. This can readily be shown to be the case in any part of Devonshire. Take, for example, some instances in North-West Devonshire. Hartland Church, a celebrated building, is by far the finest fabric of the district. There is a grand screen. Mr. Gould says "it is in very perfect condition," and that "the cornices are sumptuous." The truth is that it was

coarsely repaired to a large extent in the "forties" of last century, and the cornices are of cast-iron! The Jacobean pulpit, to which attention is drawn, was thrown aside at the same time, and only some loose panels remain. Of Torrington Church it is said that there is a "fine old stone pulpit." Should the ecclesiologist go to see it, he will find that the pulpit is of wood, *circa* 1700. By far the most interesting features of Welcombe Church are omitted. Another singular omission is that of the hour-glass carried by an arm protruding from the old pulpit of Pilton church. There used to be another one at Tawstock, but the Pilton example is now, we believe, unique. Nor is anything said of the considerable remains of old painted glass at the tiny church of Abbots Bickington. The painted and gilded box at Warkleigh church, described by Mr. Gould as "a very curious old oak pyx," was, in all probability, the case used as the "Easter Sepulchre" for the pyx. There are also a variety of slips and carelessly wrong descriptions concerning secular buildings, and we cannot conceive anyone of taste agreeing with the writer when he states of Lynton that "care has been taken here that the modern mansions, hotels, and villas shall enhance the beauty and not disfigure the scene." It is quite impossible that the writer could have known Lynton ere it became popular, or such a sentence could not have been penned. There are few romantic or picturesque places in the whole of England which have suffered so much as Lynton from modern vulgar building. The quasi Town Hall is of appalling design. Mr. Baring-Gould is very free with strong language as to modern churches that he dislikes. Two of them he calls "nasty," which we happen to know they are not, as they are exceptionally clean and well kept.

One of the worst blunders for an educated man to make is the attributing to the Domesday Survey statements that are not therein contained. Mr. Gould says that there are some "very ancient stunted oaks" at Wishman's Wood on Dartmoor, adding, "they were mentioned in Domesday." This is not the case.

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HIS GRACE THE STEWARD AND TRIAL OF PEERS. By L. W. Vernon Harcourt. London: Longmans, Green and Co., 1907. Demy 8vo., pp. xii, 500. Price 16s. net.

It is upon works such as this that eventually an adequate history of English law will be based. We have here a volume the perusal of which is both stimulative to the legal antiquary and interesting to the historian. Indeed, all who are interested in a knowledge of the genesis and the development of offices of State will find much that is entertaining. In the hands of a less careful writer, *His Grace the Steward* might have been easily presented in a fashion dull and dry, but the reader of this book will soon be freed from any possible misgivings with which he may have started. Part I. is concerned with the origin of the Stewardship of England, from the Dapifers of the eleventh century to the Lancastrian Stewards, and to the last holder of the office. At this time, says the author, "it is quite clear that the mediæval Steward of England began and ended his career somewhat ingloriously," and that "the Lord High Steward's

court has an origin which is neither ancient, nor obscure, nor creditable." Part II. deals with the subsequent history of the stewardship and its connexion with the trial of peers of the realm by their peers, together with the origin of the practice and development of this form of trial. As the author properly points out, "trial by peers of the realm and trial by jury are clearly to some extent complementary institutions, and therefore a study of the one is incomplete without a study of the other." In particular, interesting chapters appear upon the judgment of peers in relation to Magna Charta, and upon John Lackland and the peers of France. The author, ending his investigations at the reign of Henry VIII., concludes "that the Steward's court rests substantially on a fraudulent basis," and that the "court was a fraudulent device for the degradation of the nobility generally; it was intended to supersede and altogether deprive them of trial in Parliament."

The writer's method, in setting out the result of investigation into an obscure subject and a study to which little attention has been directed, is much to be commended. Authorities and copious extracts from the literature of that treasure-house of historical lore, the Public Record Office, are printed in full. Consequently many conclusions can at once be checked by reference to original sources, although it must be said that the author's conclusions and immediate aims are not always easy to discover. As incidental to the discussion of the trial of peers, light is cast upon events which in history-books are too often treated with scarcely more than passing allusion.

Although this work may not find a place in every private library, yet undoubtedly it should be within easy reach, for hardly a writer on the subject will in the future dare to present his views without previously mastering the contents of the volume before us. We hope that the author may find time to continue his investigations, and to carry down to the present day the history, which he has so well commenced, of *His Grace the Steward and Trial of Peers*.

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THE EARLY HISTORY OF BEDALE. By H. B. McCall. With seven illustrations and three pedigrees. London: *Elliot Stock*, 1907. 4to., pp. xx, 134. Price 7s. 6d. net.

Bedale is an ancient market-town in the North Riding of Yorkshire, which figured through its lords in not a few important events in English history. The lords of Bedale had an unlucky way of espousing losing causes. Francis, Lord Lovel, known as the close companion of Richard III., lost his estate of Bedale through his attachment to the Yorkist cause. Simon Digby, Lord of Bedale, took part in the Northern Rising of 1569, and for his pains was hanged at York on Good Friday in the following year. And later, when the Civil War broke out, the then Lord of Bedale, Sir Richard Theakstone, took up arms for Charles I., and the estate was again in danger of forfeiture. Mr. McCall deals chiefly with events in the history of the town and its owners previous to the sixteenth century. This earlier period he treats with considerable fulness, basing his narrative largely on the original records, which have not before been used for the history of this corner of Yorkshire. In a series

of readable chapters Mr. McCall relates the history of the town from its origin, traces the devolution of the manor down to the sixteenth century, and, in collaboration with Mr. C. C. Hodges, architect, of Hexham, gives a capital description of the magnificent parish church. The illustrations are good, and the index full and satisfactory, while the "get up" of the book is beyond reproach. The frontispiece is an etching of the church, from a drawing specially made for the work.

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THE PARSON'S HANDBOOK. By the Rev. Percy Dearmer, M.A. Sixth edition. With additional matter and thirty-one illustrations. London: *Henry Frowde*, 1907. Crown 8vo., pp. xxi, 562. Price 6s. net.

We welcome a new edition of this handbook, as its wider circulation among Anglican Church-people can do little but good. Not that we are recommending all the ritual which Mr. Dearmer considers lawful in the Church of England—far from it—but because a perusal of the book clearly shows how the modern ritual movement has, more often than not, gone along on ignorant, and therefore wrong, lines. Parsons have fought their parishioners over a cross being placed on the altar, not knowing that in the majority of cases an altar of the pre-Reformation Church of England possessed no cross. Congregations have been irritated by the introduction of coloured stoles at the choir-offices, and their irritation has proved well founded: the black scarf should be worn thereat. We might easily multiply such instances. In fact, it would hardly be too much to say that the majority of the acts and ways which people regard as the sign of "High-Churchism" are neither Anglican nor Catholic. They have come to be thought "the proper thing" by the clergy, and the clergy in too many instances have followed one another as sheep having no shepherd. If these remarks seem to any reader unduly sweeping, we recommend him to get a copy of Mr. Dearmer's handbook immediately. It is almost amusing to read the author's kindly words for mixed choirs, the organ in the gallery, pews instead of chairs, two (and not more than two) altar-lights, long surplices, the black gown in the pulpit, and the like; while, on the other hand, he makes out such a good case for the general use of the Ornaments Rubric. In his appeals to many and varied authorities throughout the book, the authorities have been accurately quoted in the cases we have tested, although too much weight must not be given to deductions from solitary instances. The fabric and fittings, and the services, of the church, with the vesture of its ministers, are fully dealt with in the eighteen chapters, which contain a wealth of useful ecclesiastical information and antiquarian lore. And it is really important that every parson, every intelligent churchman, and every antiquary should possess a copy of the book. We notice that on p. 159 the author says that "crosses were never put on the ends of a stole"; but if he were to visit a thirteenth-century abbatial grave-slab in Milton Abbey he would probably realize that "never" is too strong a word. We also observe that, on p. 10, Mr. Dearmer has settled the authorship of the Apocalypse. Perhaps it would be better not to attempt to strengthen an argument by

utilizing a point which is widely doubted even though it may not be doubtful.

HERBERT PENTIN.

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THE PROVERBS OF ALFRED. Re-edited from the manuscripts by the Rev. W. W. Skeat, Litt.D. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1907. 8vo., pp. xlvi, 96. Price 2s. 6d.

In this little volume the early English poem which gives it its title is presented with the fullest possible critical and philological apparatus, in the shape of

Jesus College, Oxford. It would be superfluous to comment on the care and thoroughness of his work. This edition of the *Proverbs* is the latest addition to a long list of services of the greatest possible value rendered to students of early English language and literature by the veteran scholar.

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Mr. G. A. Fothergill sends us the sixth and last part of his *Sketch Book* (Darlington: James Dodds; price 1s.). Like its predecessors, it bears witness to the cleverness and versatility of Mr. Fothergill's



glossarial index, notes, and an introduction in which the various texts are very fully discussed. The last edition of the curious *Proverbs* was that by Dr. Morris for the Early English Text Society in 1872. But unfortunately the principal text, that in the library of Trinity College, Cambridge, was not forthcoming for Dr. Morris's use, having been lost for some years. Since then, however, the MS. turned up with a parcel of mislaid books, and Professor Skeat is therefore able to give for the first time a correct version of this text, which is considerably longer and better than that at

pencil, to which nothing seems to come amiss. The letterpress is devoted chiefly to an account of the pretty Yorkshire village of Cleasby, its school and church and lords of the manor, and especially of its chief celebrity—John Robinson, Bishop of London (1650-1723). The sketch which we are kindly allowed to reproduce on this page shows the silver communion-plate which the Bishop presented to the church of his native village. The identical "drums" which were used to hold the plate are still treasured at the vicarage. Besides sketches of Cleasby and portraits of Robinson,

there are clever drawings of Thornton Hall, co. Durham, of sporting subjects, an old-time flail, quaint windows, animal and nature sketches, old sun-dials, leaden cisterns, and water-spout heads—in fact, a miscellany of vigorous, dexterous draughtsmanship.

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LELAND'S ITINERARY IN ENGLAND. Parts I. to III.

Edited by L. Toulmin Smith. London: George Bell and Sons, 1907. Foolscap 4to., pp. xlviii, 352. Two folding maps. Price 18s. net.

We recently noticed in these columns Miss Toulmin Smith's *Leland's Itinerary in Wales*. The first of the companion volumes dealing with his Itinerary in England, in or about the years 1535 to 1543, is now issued. It is prefaced by an excellent though brief introduction, which contains some useful remarks upon the method or plan adopted by Leland in his travels through England in search of information.

"As in Wales, so in England, he seems to have stayed at certain places for a time, making each a centre for excursions in the neighbourhood. York, Bishop Auckland, Doncaster and Leicester were some of the centres; in the south, Winchester, Exeter, Sherborne, Keynsham and Trowbridge, among others. This might be the case where he found opportunity for examining libraries or books; no doubt, too, a congenial host would entertain him, and open out his genealogies or private papers."

His plan seems to have been to very briefly notice facts on the spot, and then, at a later date, to write his narrative direct from them, with the occasional addition of bits from memory. At other times he made a skeleton list of names of towns in a district, intending subsequently to fill in particulars and distances, an intention which he occasionally forgot to fulfil. As the original notes, as well as the longer narrative, have both been preserved, some repetition and confusion appear in the printed narrative.

The social and economic value of Leland's notices as he passed through the realm is considerable. This side of his writings has hitherto been much neglected, but now that we have the whole in so pleasant and compendious a form, his observations in this respect will probably attract much more attention and citation. Not only did Leland note the conditions of castles, great men's houses, and market towns, with their principal buildings and churches, but he tells us much as to the agriculture of the day, recording the kind and proportions of open commons, common arable land, enclosed fields and meadows, as well as great woods and parks. The number and position of bridges are also carefully chronicled, and much of interest with regard to the main road routes of the country in the first half of the sixteenth century. Such a volume as this depends largely for its value as a work of reference on the completeness of the indexes, which are aggravatingly indifferent and erroneous in Hearne's edition of 1744. They have been tested somewhat severely in Miss Toulmin Smith's edition, and no mistake has been discovered.

The whole work is to be completed in five volumes, which will be sold separately. The three parts in this volume deal at length with the north-eastern and central portions of England, but are mainly concerned with the counties of Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall.

Two publications of some importance to students of genealogy and family history have appeared lately. One is the *International Genealogical Directory*, 1907, issued by the compiler, Mr. C. A. Bernau, Bowes Road, Walton-on-Thames (price 10s. 6d. net). The first part contains a carefully compiled list of the names and addresses—both English and foreign, especially American—of those who have indicated that they are interested in genealogy. The second part consists of an index of Family Surnames with references to the students interested therein in Part I., and with sundry other notes and indications of value to working genealogists. Four other parts contain Queries and Memoranda, a List of Societies interesting to genealogists, an "Authors' Exchange," and a brief list of family histories, pedigrees, etc., recently printed for private circulation. The value of such a publication as this in affording opportunity for intercommunication among genealogists and for the mutual help and information of students interested in questions of family history will be very great, and Mr. Bernau is much to be thanked for the labour and trouble he must have spent on its production. The other publication is a summary *List of Genealogies in Preparation*, 1906, issued by the New England Historic Genealogical Society, Boston, Mass., which gives the names and addresses of those engaged in the work of compilation, and is thus a useful American supplement or addition to Mr. Bernau's work.

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Mr. Elliot Stock has issued in a neat cloth-bound volume (price 1s. 6d. net) a reprint of the Rev. Dr. Astley's papers entitled *Bury St. Edmunds: Notes and Impressions*, which appeared recently in the *Antiquary*. Many of those who attended the recent pageant will probably like to possess this pleasantly written little book as a souvenir of a historical occasion.

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The *Scottish Historical Review*, July, completes the fourth volume, in which the high standard of its predecessors has been well maintained. In the number before us we note, among other good papers, Mr. Curle's account, with plan and illustrations, of "The Roman Fort at Newstead"; a useful contribution by Mr. E. G. Duff to the obscure subject of "Early Scottish Book-Bindings"; and an interesting historical sketch of "The Scottish College in Paris," by Mr. V. M. Montagu. The contents of the *Ulster Journal of Archaeology*, May, include a note (with plan) on a hitherto unnoticed "Souterrain at Leitrim," by Mr. J. M. Macrory; an illustrated account of some "Rude Stone Monuments in Antrim and Down," by Misses M. and F. Hobson; and illustrated "Memoirs of the Irish Bards," by Mr. F. J. Bigger.

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The freshest article in the *Reliquary*, July, is Mr. J. Tavenor-Perry's account of the chapel of "St. Michel d'Aiguilha, Puy en Velay." The chapel is perched on a lofty rock which dominates part of the ancient city of Le Puy. The description is illustrated by some good drawings. The other articles are on "Reliquaries," "Sorcery in England," and "Monastic Custodians of Ancient Books," all themes a trifle the worse for wear. The *Architectural Review*, July, contains another chapter of Mr.

Champneys's treatise on "Irish Ecclesiastical Architecture," dealing with the growth of foreign influence in the thirteenth century. The paper is freely and well illustrated, as is the whole number. The *Essex Review*, July, presents a varied bill of fare. Kynochs' "Great Explosives Factory on the Essex Marshes," the "Nesting of the Raven," "Legends of Essex," "Maldon Civil Courts, 1402," and "The Great Vine of Valentines, Ilford," are among the subjects discussed. The *Review* makes a strong appeal to all county interests.

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We have received the weekly numbers of *Collecting* (21, Grafton Street, W.), a threepenny illustrated weekly dealing with matters interesting to connoisseurs and collectors. Among the subjects of special articles are "Punch-bowls and Ladles," "Old Fans," and "Old Worcester Ware." We have also on our table the *Quarterly Record of Additions to the Hull Museum*, No. XXI., June (Price 1d.); *Fenland Notes and Queries*, July—a good collection of notes, including one, with illustration, on the old "Sexton's (or Sacristan's) Barn at Peterborough," destroyed some sixty years ago; *Northamptonshire Notes and Queries*, March, a trifle belated, but well edited and well produced, with a good plate of the Fossebook brasses in Cranford St. Andrew's Church; *East Anglian*, April, with a continuation of William Coe's quaint diary; the *American Antiquarian*, May and June; and *Rivista d' Italia*, June.

Correspondence.

CROPPENBERGH OR COPPENBURGH.

TO THE EDITOR.

I SHOULD be glad of any information as to who was the husband of a Mary Croppenbergh. In her will, dated July 20, 1652 (proved 1652), she describes herself as a widow, and mentions her son-in-law, Joseph Alston, Baronet, husband of her daughter Mary; her brother, John Vermuden; her daughter Ann, wife of George Sherard (married July 31, 1651, at St. James's Church, Clerkenwell, London); and her grandson, William Sherard.

She also mentions Thomas Bucke of the University of Cambridge.

A Robert Bucke of London, in his will (proved 1620), mentions his wife's sister's daughter, Mary Croppenbergh (*sic*), wife of Joseph Croppenbergh (*sic*); and Thomas Bucke, youngest son of his cousin Thomas Bucke, of Bullington Hall, now scholar at Caius College, Cambridge.

PEIRCE GUN MAHONY,
Cork Herald.

Office of Arms,
Dublin Castle,
Dublin.

THE CRUCIFIXION OF ST. PETER.

TO THE EDITOR.

IN the July *Antiquary*, p. 275, recording the visit of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries to St. Cuthbert's

Church, Darlington, in describing the middle panel of the larger cross, the statement is so rendered: "The middle one [panel] bears a singular representation of the crucifixion of St. Peter, head downwards, the only instance of a legendary scene on a Saxon monument." It is interesting to note that carved in stone at the top right-hand corner of the chancel arch of St. Peter's Church, Rowstone, Herefordshire, are two tenth or eleventh century effigies of St. Peter, both together, and both with the head downwards, the hands grasping a cross.

There is an interesting little woodcut of these on p. 107 of *Nooks and Corners of Herefordshire*, by H. Thornhill Timmins. Possibly there may be similar carvings in other churches dedicated to St. Peter, but so far I have not come across any until I read of St. Cuthbert's.

J. B. MARTIN KENNEDY.

13, Gosta Green,
Birmingham.
July 14, 1907.

CHRISTMAS DECORATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR.

Reflecting on the curious persistence with which holly and mistletoe are appropriated exclusively to Christmas decoration, and feeling sure that this marked a religious survival, it occurred to me that the cause lay in the berries which are common to both, and are significant of the old sun-festival. The red berries of the holly typify the sun, and the white berries of the mistletoe the moon. Both plants are native in Britain, and were doubtless employed by the Druids in this sense. Moreover, since the moon-goddess (Astarte or Ashtarothe) was commonly worshipped with licentious rites, this explains the origin of kissing under the mistletoe, which must be the remnant of a formerly more extended license. The "sickle" with which the mistletoe is said to have been cut was, doubtless, itself a moon-emblem.

This suggestion may not be new, but I cannot find that it has been published.

EDWARD MEYRICK.

Thornhanger,
Marlborough,
July 14.

ERRATUM.—*Antiquary*, July, p. 258, col. 2, line 14 from bottom, for "desity" read "desier."

NOTE TO PUBLISHERS.—We shall be particularly obliged to publishers if they will always state the price of books sent for review.

It would be well if those proposing to submit MSS. would first write to the Editor stating the subject and manner of treatment.

Letters containing queries can only be inserted in the "ANTIQUARY" if of general interest, or on some new subject. The Editor cannot undertake to reply privately, or through the "ANTIQUARY," to questions of the ordinary nature that sometimes reach him. No attention is paid to anonymous communications or would-be contributions.

